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### At the Bedside.

Oh, mothers whose children are sleeping,
Thank God by their pillows, to-night;
And pray for the mothers now weeping
O'er pillows too smooth and too white;
Where bright little heads oft have lain,
And soft little cheeks have been pressed;
Oh, mothers who know not this pain,
Take courage and bear all the rest!

For the somber-winged angel is going
With pitiless flight o'er the land,
And we wake in the morn, never knowing
What he, ere the night, may demand.
Yes, to-night, while our darlings are sleeping,
There's many a soft little bed
Whose pillows are moistened with weeping
For the loss of one dear little head.

There are hearts on whose innermost altar
There is nothing but ashes, to-night;
There are voices whose tones sadly falter,
And dim eyes that shrink from the light.
Oh, mothers whose children are sleeping,
As ye bend to caress the fair heads,
Pray, pray for the mothers now weeping
O'er pitiful, smooth little beds.

### That's My Boy!

Big blue eyes with roguish twinkle;
Dimples ever running riot;
Busy tongue that's never quiet;
Forehead fair, with ne'er a wrinkle;
C ust'ring hair of sunny hue;
Nose a little snub, 'tis true—
That's my boy!

Fun and mischief never stopping;
Teasing now for "pants and boots,
And a truly gun that shoots;"
Kisses on my cheek fast dropping—
Then away with shout and hop—
Till I cry: "Oh mercy, stop!"
That's my boy!

Never ending, still beginning;
Pockets full of dirt and crumbs;
Crazy over horns and drums;
Noise in all things ever winning;
Bragging he of "Jim" is master,
While I run for white court-plaster—
That's my boy!

Do you hear a fearful noise?
Do you scent a burning smell?
Do you hear a curdling yell
Loud enough for twenty boys?
Do you hear while at your prayers,
Some one tumbling down the stairs?
That's my boy!

So it goes—some pain, some pleasure.
Wonder I, 'twixt tear and smile,
Will it be thus all the while—
Joy and grief in equal measure?
Shall I cry, in bitter sorrow,
In some dread, far-off to-morrow,
That's my boy?

Ah, no, no! Mothers' eyes look far ahead,
And mine see, with tender pride,
By a gray-haired woman's side
One whom, now that years have sped,
Brave, yet gentle, is her stay;
One of whom she'll proudly say,
That's my boy!

*Cora E. Campbell Siberry.*

## TEN DAYS IN LOVE.

It was a cold night in January. People were hurrying along through the blinding snow-storm, battling with the wind that howled and moaned out by turns its story of woe.

Huge Remington and his friend Williams, glad to be out of the storm, had settled themselves in gown and slippers for a quiet evening at home. The shutters were closed and the curtains drawn, and on either side of the hearth was placed the favorite chair of each. These friends had lived together in their bachelor quarters for more than two years. Everything in the apartment showed refined taste and wealth. Some said that it all belonged to Hugh, and that he made it a home for his friend. No one, however, knew this to be true. Hugh was quiet and reserved, seldom spoke of his affairs to any one, never laid any special claim to anything, but allowed it to appear that all things were equally shared. After the evening papers had been read and discussed, the two sat talking of days gone by, of little episodes in their lives. Hugh was in a talking mood, and had told several good stories of his past life; stopping suddenly, he exclaimed:

"Did I ever tell you of my love for the widow?"

"No," replied Williams. "Let's have it."

"Well," said Hugh, taking another cigar and looking very serious as he leaned back in his great easy-chair, "I met her in Paris."

"Met who?"

"Oh, never mind who. Be content that I am telling you the story, and don't ask for names. I thought of her as 'the widow.' It is a sufficient title."

"Well, I won't interrupt. Go on."

So Hugh continued:

"I was calling upon my old friend Mrs. Lee, and while waiting for the servant to take her my card, an odd piece of bric-a-brac standing in the corner of the room attracted my attention. I got up and went over to examine it. While thus engaged, the door opened. I turned, thinking that it was Mrs. Lee, when, oh! what a beauty met my sight!—so small that she looked like a child, large deep blue eyes that came out from under a mass of light golden curls, a small nose, and a rosebud of a mouth. She was dressed in deep mourning, and I thought, as I looked at her, that I had never seen a more beautiful picture. She didn't see me until I made a slight movement, which startled her. Coming forward I said:

"'I frightened you, did I not?'

"'Yes; I was not aware that there was any one in the room. You are waiting for Mrs. Lee?' And she gave me the sweetest of smiles, showing a most perfect row of teeth.

"Before I could answer, Mrs. Lee appeared, and introduced us. Mrs. —— was making Mrs. Lee a short visit prior to her departure for America. I was glad of that, as I should then have the pleasure of seeing her again.

"The evening passed only too quickly, and I arose with an apology for staying so late. Mrs. Lee invited me to dine with them informally the next day. She said her friend preferred being quiet, so they should be quite alone. You may be sure that I accepted the invitation, and was there promptly at the hour. The widow was more charming than on the previous evening. I longed to stop the hours from rolling on. Having been in the habit of dropping in at Mrs. Lee's at all hours, my frequent—almost daily—visits were not noticed as anything strange or unusual. Mrs. Lee thanked me for coming to them in their loneliness, and the widow would give me one of her sweet smiles, and I was thankful in my inmost heart that they were lonely, and that it fell to my lot to cheer them. So the weeks passed, until the time came for the departure of Mrs. Lee's friend.

"Now I had intended passing a month or two in England before coming home, but when I found that the widow was to return in ten days, I began to think that my duty called me back to my business. The more I thought of it, the more important it seemed to me to go.

"'Do you know of any one going on the 15th?' the widow asked me one evening, in her dove-like way.

"'No one but myself,' I answered. 'Business has called me sooner than I expected.'

"'How delightful!' from the widow; while Mrs. Lee exclaimed, 'Oh, Mr. Remington, I am so glad! I couldn't bear the idea of my friend going entirely alone, and you of all others will know best how to take care of her.'

"We then began to make our plans. Mrs. —— intended making a visit of a few days to some friends in London. I was going direct to Liverpool. Mrs. Lee and I drove down to see our friend off, and I looked forward to the pleasure of meeting her on board the steamer. My last day in Paris were spent in saying 'good-bye' to old friends, and buying presents for sister Nell and the children. I got every *nouveaute* that I could find, and felt well pleased with my selection. At last I was on the steamer, and stood looking at the ship move away. By my side was the widow, and I thought that I had never seen her look so lovely. I exulted in the knowledge that she knew no one board. I was her only friend, consequently I should have her all to myself; this was (so I said to myself) what I had for weeks been longing for. Was I in love? That question had not occurred to me. I felt supremely happy, and thought the situation delightful. I was ready to do anything for this fair creature. She had only to command; I was all eagerness to obey. I soon had opportunities of showing my devotion.

"The following morning I came out on deck very early, and was surprised to find my little lady already there. She looked very miserable and very pretty. The morning salutations over, I asked her how she had slept.

"'I haven't slept at all,' she said, in a fretful, childish way, which I thought charming. 'Such a noise all night,' she continued, 'I could not get to sleep; and the smells are simply dreadful. I must have another room. I'd rather sit up here all night than sleep in that horrid place again. Don't you think, Mr. Remington, if you asked the captain or somebody, he would give me another stateroom?' and her big eyes looked inquiringly into mine.

"'Certainly,' I said. 'I will go at once and see about it, and if there is no other, you shall change with me. Take my room, which is a good one, and as I don't mind either noise or smells, your room will suit me well enough.'"

Here Hugh leaned over his chair to knock the ashes off his cigar, and said to his friend: "I must have had it pretty bad—eh, Williams?—to have said that, for you know that I can't endure either a bad odor or a loud noise. But I forgot everything when under the influence of those eyes, and when she exclaimed, 'Oh, no; I couldn't let you do that,' I felt that my fate was sealed, and that I should take the noise and the smells.

"The next thing that I discovered was that my lady had no sea chair. There was only one left, and that had been spoken for; but I paid double the amount and the chair was mine.

"'You are so kind, Mr. Remington,' she said. 'I don't know what I should have done without you. I am not fit to travel alone,' she added, in childish tones.

"I longed to press her to my heart and tell of my love; and if she would but let me, it would be the joy of my life to care for her. I looked all this; I am sure I did. But there were too many people around for me to speak. She sat with her hands folded in her lap, and looked divinely unconscious.

"The third day out the weather became bitterly cold.

"'I am almost frozen,' said Mrs. ——. 'What shall I do? I have nothing to wrap around me, and shall have to stay below, and, oh dear! it is so uncomfortable there!' The face turned up to mine was that of a spoiled child.

"Now I had a fine English rug, which I had used at night, for you know everything at sea is so horribly damp. It had been a great comfort to me, and I knew that I should miss it. But what of that? I couldn't see the woman I loved suffer. So I got it, and tucked her all up in it. Her delicious smile repaid me for the sacrifice.

"'Oh, how nice!' she said, as she put her hands under the warm rug. 'It seems to me, Mr. Remington, that you have everything to make one comfortable. I never heard of such a man. I am so glad that I came under your care.'

"I was so love-stricken that I did not reflect upon her apparent unconsciousness of the fact that I had deprived myself of these comforts in order that she should be made comfortable. She seemed to take it for granted that I was a sort of traveling missionary, with extra wraps, staterooms, chairs, and anything else that one might need; and I was such a slave to her fascinations that, had she asked me to do the impossible, I should have attempted it.

"Every day I had it upon my lips to tell her of my love. Each day courage forsook me. We walked the deck day after day. She would put her little soft hand on my arm in the most confiding way, look up from under her curls, laugh her low, sweet laugh, and ask the most childish, innocent questions.

"We were walking this way on the sixth day out. I had carefully rehearsed my part, and was about to tell my story. Her conversation seemed to lead to it, for she said:

"'You will come to see me when you are in New York, won't you, Mr. Remington?'

"'Nothing,' I said, 'would give me greater pleasure.'

"'You will come often? Promise to dine at our house once a week. You won't forget me?' and the blue eyes sought mine.

"I looked into them, and my look told what my tongue had refused to say. I pressed the little hand close to my heart, and after a pause said, below my breath, 'Forget you!' and I was about to pour forth my love when she gave a little scream, and cried, 'Oh, my vail!' There, sure enough, was the confounded blue thing sailing before the wind, and all the passengers, it seemed to me, after it. Of course I had to go too, and make believe to capture it. I never hated anything so much as I did that yard of blue gauze. I couldn't go back and continue my story from where it was broken off, and indeed the widow seemed quite shy of me.

"The incident had given the passengers an opportunity to speak to her, and when I joined her (without the vail, for it had, I hope, struck bottom) she was surrounded by a group of people. I had no chance that day, nor the next, to get her to myself. I tried to think of something that I could do or show her that would amuse and detain her. It seemed as though I had exhausted all my resources, when at last a brilliant idea occurred to me; I would show her the presents I had brought for sister Nell. They were all in my little sea trunk, and I knew that she couldn't resist their attractions. She came up on deck bright and beautiful as ever.

"'Isn't it delightful,' she said, 'to think that to-morrow we shall be at home? I can hardly wait for the time to come; and yet'—and her voice dropped into the dearly-loved soft tone—'the voyage has been a most charming one, owing to your kindness,' she added, brightly.

"I longed to launch forth my tale of love, but thinking it more prudent to wait until I had secured her wholly to myself, I asked her, in the most ordinary manner, if she wouldn't enjoy looking at some little trinkets that I had picked up in Paris. Her eyes sparkled.

"'Yes, indeed,' she said. 'Nothing could be more delightful than to get a glimpse of Paris while at sea.'

"I went below and got all my pretty *nouveautes*, and brought them up to her. Placing a chair in a quiet corner, and well hid from the other people, then drawing mine up beside her, I began showing, one by one, my collection of odd things.

"'Where did you get them, Mr. Remington? I hunted all over Paris, and found nothing half so pretty. What exquisite *ports bonheurs!*' and she slipped one after another of my carefully-chosen bracelets on to her little plump wrists, and turned them first on one side and then on the other.

"I knew Nell's taste, and had searched for something uncommon, and was well pleased with what I had bought. But Nell and everything were forgotten with this bewitching creature by my side, and when she made a move to take them off, I said, laughingly, of course, 'Oh, don't disturb them; they look so well where they are, and it is so pleasant, you know, to get a glimpse of Paris while at sea.'

"She kept them on, and I opened the other boxes. There were rings, crosses, medallions, chatelaines and many other ornaments of curious design. The widow decked herself, and was in high glee. A child could not have enjoyed it more. I watched her with loving eyes, told her where each one came from, and helped fasten them on.

"'I feel like an Indian princess,' she said, 'and ought to have a throne and a crowd of kneeling courtiers, and the picture would be complete.'

"'Can't you imagine a throne?' I said, 'and take me for kneeling courtiers. Wouldn't my love compensate for the admiring crowd?'

"She looked up quickly, and was about to answer, when one of those eternal old bores that, no matter when you cross, are always to be found on shipboard, came up, and began telling of his early reminiscences; what the sea was twenty years ago—as though the sea had ever changed—and how, when he had first crossed, his friends never expected to see him again. He had made his will, and they parted as though he were to be forever lost to them. I assure you that I silently wished in my heart that he had never turned up again. Without saying a word, I got up, took my boxes, and left my Indian princess. I was thoroughly angry with the old fellow for interrupting our *tete-a-tete*, and seriously annoyed with Mrs. —— for listening to and answering him. I made up my mind that that game had been played long enough. I would ask her the simple question the first chance I got, and know my fate at once. But the chance did not come as soon as I expected it would.

"She went to her room with a sick-headache, so she said, and I paced the deck alone. We were a long way up the harbor when she made her appearance the following day. She said that she had hurried with her packing, thinking that we were nearer than we really were to the city.

"'Oh, Mr. Remington, I had no opportunity of returning your jewelry, and so I packed them with my things. But you are coming, you know, to dine with me on Saturday, and I will then give them to you.'

"'Certainly,' I said. 'There is no time for us to change them now. Wear them until I see you again.'

"I had fully made up my mind that as I had been baffled so often, I would now wait until I had seen her in her own home before I opened my heart to her, or rather before I asked her my fate. She already knew my heart. There was no time to talk; all was excitement; we were rapidly approaching; handkerchiefs were waving from the docks. The widow was straining her eyes, and suddenly leaving me and going further forward, I saw her throw a kiss. How I longed to catch it! I looked with jealous eyes to see who would take it up and answer it. Foremost among the crowd was a great big man—six feet, and broad in proportion. It was he who was returning her kisses. Could it be her brother, or was it a friend, and this merely a pleasant greeting from a distance?

"I watched him come on board, and what did the big idiot do but catch her up in his arms—my sweet one, whom, though loving, I had never dared to touch—and kiss her over and over again! I could have knocked him down.

"On drawing near to them, I saw that neither of them noticed me. She had forgotten my existence. With a heart-sick feeling I turned away. Was this to be the end? Why had I come home? I could hear them talking, though too miserable to listen. They came nearer, and the same soft voice that I loved so dearly said: 'Mr. Remington, I have been talking about you, telling how good and kind you have been and how utterly forlorn I should have been had you not always looked out for my comfort. I have come to thank you, and my husband wants to thank you too.'

"Her husband! Great heavens! And I thought she was a widow, and made love to her! I listened as though in a dream, and a deuced unpleasant one it was, too. I believe he thanked me, and she praised, and he thanked again, and then they urged me to come to see them, and she said: 'Don't forget Saturday.'

"Whether I said anything, or whether I remained mute, is more than I can tell. I was like a man asleep, and had to give myself a good shake to come out of the nightmare that I was in. When I looked around, she they were gone."

Here Hugh stopped as though he had finished; but his friend Williams, whose curiosity was aroused, asked:

"Did you dine with her on Saturday?"

"No; I sent a regret."

"Have you ever seen her since?"

"No; never."

"What became of your *nouveautes de Paris?*"

"Nell went without them, as I went without my English robe."

"You don't mean that she never sent them to you?"

"I never gave her my address, and she was not supposed to know where I was."

Williams didn't like to ask any more questions, and Hugh remained quiet for a time. Then rousing himself and getting out of his chair, he said:

"I have never made love since, and"—with a bitter laugh—"I always avoid women in deep mourning. And now as the fire has gone out with my story, I think we had better go to bed."—*Harper's Weekly.*

### The Butcher Boy and the Baker's Girl.

It was down in the yeast part of the city. He was a burly butcher boy—she was the pie-ous daughter of a German baker next door, with eyes like currants and her yellow hair twisted on the back of her head like a huge cruller. They leaned toward each other over the backbone of the separating railing. He was casting sheep's eyes at her, while hers turned to him with a provocating roll.

"Meat me to-night beef-fore quarter to ten," he said.

"Oh, doughnut ask it," said she.

"I make no bones about it," said he.

"You're not well-bread," said she.

"Only sweet bread," said he.

"Don't egg me on," said she.

"I never sausage a girl. Don't keep me on tender-hooks!" said he, quite chopfallen.

"Why don't you wear the dear flour I gave you? asked she.

"Pork-quoi?" asked he.

"Oh, knead I say?" asked she.

"That don't suet me," said he.

"You're crusty. I only wanted to cracker joke," said she.

"You gave me a cut — the cold shoulder," said he.

"Ah, you don't loaf me!" sighed she.

"Veal see. I cleave to you and no mis-steak—if you have money," said he.

"I can make a-bun-dance," said she.

"Then no more lamb-entations," said he. You shall be my rib!"

"Well done!" said she.

And their arms embraced like a pretzel. So his cake was not all dough; she likes a man of his kiduey; and being good livers, they will no doubt live on the fat of the land. This world is a queer jumble, but love seems "bread in the bone."

### Diphtheria in Milk.

It is possible, not to say probable, that diphtheria has its origin in the diseased condition of milch cows. Such at least is the inference which must be drawn from the carefully-observed facts of two epidemics in England, both of recent occurrence; one in North London and the other at Woking. They indicate that a disease of the udder known as garget, and generally regarded by dairymen as insignificant, may so affect the quality of the milk as to produce diphtheria in the consumers.

Inquiry leaves no doubt that milk from cows having garget finds its way into the market in considerable quantities. Only a portion of the udder is usually attacked by the disease, and the milk yielded by the other quarters does not manifest any such change in quality as would ordinarily lead to its rejection. Indeed, so indifferently is the affection looked upon by men having the charge of cows, that they seldom inform their employers of its existence. A member of the Pathological society, of London, who was led to investigate the subject lately, found several cases of garget among his own cattle, although his bailiff had not thought them important enough to mention.

The circumstances of the North London epidemic of diphtheria satisfied the sanitary officer charged with its investigation that the disease was distributed by the milk supply, and that the milk had not been contaminated by any influences from without. These conclusions are confirmed by the like opinions of distinguished physicians to whom the facts have been submitted. They naturally lead to the question whether any special disease could prevail, without attracting particular notice, among the cows from which the milk came. The answer is that garget is just such a disease. And the belief that this apparently slight affection in cattle may be transformed into diphtheria, or may induce that disease, in the human subject, is strengthened by the recent diphtheritic outbreak at the Princess Mary's home at Woking. Garget was found to be prevalent on the farm which furnished milk to that institution.

The proceedings of the Pathological society, of London, in reference to this possible connection between diphtheria and disease in cows, supply abundant evidence of the gravity with which the medical profession regard the subject. It has been referred for investigation to a committee of highly-qualified physicians, one of whom is Dr. Burdon Sanderson; and the results of their inquiry cannot fail to be important. In the meantime, ought not something in the same direction to be done in this country?—*New York Sun.*

### Carving Fowls.

It makes no difference whether you buy turkey, goose, duck or chicken, the result will be the same. In other words, these remarks will be so shaped as to apply to all manner of fowls having wings. It is better to buy the fowl and pay for it, but this advice is not intended to prejudice any one from obtaining their chickens in the usual manner. Having secured the fowl and baked and roasted it, it becomes the duty of the head of the family to prepare it for eating. Some people use forty-penny nails to spike the chicken down to a plank, and then do the carving with a buck-saw, but there are other and more convenient ways. Place the fowl on the kitchen table. Attach a chair to the other leg, and make fast to the leg of the table, or to eye bolts driven into the wall. A third chain should pass from the neck of the fowl to the opposite end of the table. The victim is then in that condition commonly known as "where he can't wriggle." If ropes are used instead of chains, they should not be less than inch in diameter and the best of hemp. It is now a question of what manner you wish the fowl to be carved. If company is expected to dinner, it should be carved in a way to leave the fowl to the family and the bones to the company. If it is for the family alone, the wish-bone should be given to the baby, while the head of the family should take the neck, and be thankful that he has been spared to live another year. A fowl carves up like clockwork, if one only knows where to begin. As every man has a weak point, so hath a fowl, and there is no use spending over half an hour looking for it when the balance of dinner is waiting. If carved with a knife, but little preparation is needed. The carver should removed coat and vest, and secure a firm grasp for his feet, and muscle and faith should do the rest. There are carvers who seem to imagine that if they can get under the fowl's wing the question is as good as settled—for the fowl. Such carvers have not studied anatomy, either human or animal. You might as well expect to stop a woman's tongue by breaking one of her fingers. Nearly all the fowls have about sixty different bones in their make-up, and you have doubtless seen many which appeared to be all bone. These sixty bones are the brickwork, as it were, for the remainder of the fowl to be erected on, and nature makes no mistake. If you strike the right bone in carving, the whole brickwork gives way in a heap, and the carving is the work of five minutes.

### An Eagle Carries Off a Pig.

For several days past the resident farmers in the northwestern portion of this county have marked the presence of an eagle skimming the heights in their neighborhood, and a Mr. Stringer, a Tarrant county knight of the gun, anxious to capture this king of birds, shouldered his fowling-piece yesterday morning and laid for the bird on the open prairie, at a point about two miles northwest of the town, where a small herd of young pigs were innocently grazing on the green sward. The bird came soaring along, and when a point had been reached nearly perpendicular to the head of the swine, as it were, the old "National" swooped down and around the surface of an inverted imaginary pyramid, and, sinking its talons deep into the interior composition of a thirty-pound pig, started heavenward. The ascension was tedious and slow, and gave ample time for Stringer to draw a bead, and when a height of thirty or forty feet had been reached he banged away and bored a hole clean through our American monstrosity. The pig and eagle tumbled tolerably well together to the surface—both dead.—*Fort Worth (Texas) Democrat.*

### Money Making and Spending.

Not long since there died in San Francisco one of the most genial and generous of men—John B. Felton, formerly a tutor in Harvard college, of which his brother, Cornelius C. Felton, one of Charles Dickens' great friends, was first professor of Greek and then president. Mr. Felton, as a lawyer in San Francisco, received three big fees. The highest, for a single case, involving a municipal land-title, was $350,000. The next was $250,000, and his next big fee was $150,000. Yet Mr. Felton died poor, and so careless was he in money matters that he had often not enough in hand for household expenses, and on one occasion the sheriff sold his house and lot at Oakland for neglecting to pay taxes. Mr. Felton, roused from his forgetfulness by this unpleasant announcement, hastened to buy it back, and was fortunate in being able to do so.

### A MODERN MIRACLE.

#### Sudden Recovery of Speech by a Dumb Man—Fortunate Result of a Shock.

Mr. Frank W. Wood was a soldier in the Confederate army. At the close of the war his father and himself found themselves in straitened circumstances, and the latter, in order to earn a livelihood, became a dealer in boots and shoes, in the city of New Orleans. Too close an attention to business overtaxed his strength and seriously impaired his health, and to add to this affliction he soon afterward received a sunstroke which entirely prostrated him. Paralysis was an immediate consequence. He soon recovered the power of locomotion, and at first the disease did not seem to affect very seriously the organs of speech; but by-and-by he experienced a marked difficulty of utterance, which gradually grew upon him. His mental sensations, in the meantime, while they did not betoken any weakening of the brain, were far from pleasant. It was not till 1875 that he entirely lost the power of articulation. For some time previously his symptoms had given him warning that his calamity was near at hand. In the month of May, at the wedding of his sister in Baltimore, he found himself unable, for the first time, to articulate. The deep anguish which the shock caused him could only be realized by one who had been similarly visited.

From that time until the return of his speech, all of his communications with those around him were made in writing. His hearing was always perfectly good, but the little voice that remained to him almost entirely disappeared. The only vocal sound that he could make was a sort of whistle. In all other respects his health steadily improved. A friend named John T. Peters, a lawyer, visited him at a hospital in Hartford, to which he had gone, and conceived the idea that he would be greatly benefited if he were to come to New York and remain here with his friends. He was received here at the residence of Mr. J. J. McComb. An eminent physician, who is a specialist in throat and nervous diseases, made an examination of his condition, and was the first to give the true diagnosis of it. Hitherto those members of the faculty who had treated him had acknowledged their ignorance. They had all predicted that he would never speak again. Dr. Rucomer immediately declared that he would some day be able to speak, and attributed his dumbness to the paralysis of the vocal cords in the larynx. "He is gradually recovering," said he; "and as soon as these cords become vitalized again, their functions will return to them. It may be suddenly, or it may be slowly." Subsequently, about twelve months ago, Dr. Rucomer gave the strongest possible assurances that Mr. Wood would entirely recover his speech. It was thought advisable, however, that he should return to Hartford. In last November he went to New Orleans, where his wife and two children now are. The climate of Louisiana did not prove beneficial to him, and after a sojourn of two or three weeks he started for the North. Now comes the wonderful part of the story. When the train on which he was traveling approached Pittsburgh, it came in collision with another train. The engine was smashed and the cars were violently shaken. The dumb man felt a new and peculiar sensation that seemed to indicate a change of some sort in his condition. Suddenly a consciousness of its significance came to him, and, springing from his seat, he rushed to the platform of the car, where a brakeman was standing, and tried to address him. As he now relates the incident, he opened his mouth, moved his tongue and felt that he was speaking. The brakeman looked at him dubiously, as if he had heard his voice but failed to understand its import. He answered by exclaiming, "What!" Too excited then to make a further attempt to speak, Mr. Wood returned to his seat.

On the next day he arrived in New York, and as soon as he met his friends he eagerly related to them in writing the hopeful experience which he had so lately had. They hoped, but scarcely believed in his bright anticipation. On Tuesday last he was engaged in discussing some personal and business matters with Mr. McComb at the office of the latter. Mr. McComb remarked to him that his general health was fully restored and expressed the most cheerful views about his future. He urged him to make the utmost efforts to regain his utterance. Mr. Wood seemed to form the resolution to follow this advice, and became excited and enthusiastic. He then seized a pencil and wrote the last communication which he made on paper. It was as follows:

"Don't be surprised, but when I come back to-day I will talk to you with my tongue. I have it now."

Handing this to Mr. McComb he went out. He afterward related that he went to Staten Island ferry and took passage on one of the boats. His mental feelings were peculiar, and perhaps could only be understood by a child who had just learned to lisp her first syllables, were she capable enough. He was bashful, timid, distrustful of himself, and yet eager to make the essay which might reveal for him the delightful release of his thoughts from their bondage of silence. If he moved his lips he fancied that every one was looking curiously at him. Fortunately there were few people on board, so he had no difficulty in finding a quiet corner on the deck. Seated on a stool near the rail he opened his mouth and lifted up his voice. Its use and inflection all came back to him in an instant. It did not even sound strange to him. He could hardly realize his own joy. He sang, spoke, shouted, and tried his voice in every way which happened to occur to him. It was perfect. He accosted people and they did not stare at him, but took it as a matter of course.

The next returning boat brought him back to New York. Breathless and flushed, he entered the office of his brother-in-law and exclaimed:

"It's all right!"

Mr. McComb jumped up, rushed forward and joyfully embraced him. So did everybody else who was there.

The past three or four days have been spent by Mr. Wood in visiting his friends and receiving their sincere congratulations on the restoration of his voice. In every respect he is now perfectly recovered from the effects of his sunstroke.—*New York Herald.*

### He Wouldn't Draw.

Our boy is not fond of drawing; in fact he cannot draw, will not draw, does not draw.

"I can't draw to-day; my throat's too sore. It hurts it. Besides, I don't feel like drawing; and my mother says I needn't ever draw if I didn't feel like it."

"Are you sure your mother said that?" asked the teacher.

"Yes," he said, stoutly, "she did. She said I wasn't to draw when I didn't feel like it; and I don't feel like it now; my throat's too sore."

"Very well," replied the teacher, "I shall go and see your mother about it."

Quick as a flash, he replied: "Well, if I was you I wouldn't take the trouble to go and see her; because, you see, it was way back when we was livin' in Wisconsin that she said that, and as like as not she's forgot all about it by this time."—*Atlantic.*

### TIMELY TOPICS.

The *Journal of Chemistry* says that no European nation is so advanced as Italy in its methods of teaching agriculture.

Matrimony and love-making through the columns of the newspapers are on the rise in Germany and Austria. Vienna and Berlin newspapers have agencies for such purposes, and the business, reported to be profitable, is carried out on a cash basis.

Mrs. Mary Holbrook, who died in Massachusetts a few days ago, aged ninety-three years, was a remarkable woman. When seventy-five years old she began the manufacture of tidies, which found ready sale in Boston, and were so much sought for that she was obliged to employ several old ladies to do the coarser work, while she filled in the finer parts with her own hands. In this way, up to her ninetieth year, she netted $6,000 from her sales.

The City of Mexico is a lazy place, according to a Chicago *Times* correspondent, who accompanied the visiting committee from the United States. "The hotels are languid," he says; "so are the restaurants, the theaters, the public offices and the barber shops. The business houses have an air of perpetual waiting upon Providence. The clerks act like weary anglers looking patiently for a 'rise.' A generation of American enterprise might revolutionize all this and rouse the metropolis from her trance."

Chief Joseph, of the Nez Perces Indians, when in Washington, was asked what, of all the works of civilization seen in his first trip to the East, had impressed him the most. It was expected that he would name the capitol, but he replied, without a moment's hesitation, that the most wonderful thing he had ever seen or dreamed of was the bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Louis. He could build a mountain of stone like the capitol, he said, but he could not build a spider's web that would stand alone in the air. He was afraid to cross it; but he saw that the pale faces were not afraid, so he wrapped his blanket around him and trembled as the train went over.

This story is told in a Rome letter to a French journal: One morning Leo XIII. was about to eat some raw eggs, as is his wont every morning, and requested Commander Sterbini, the gentleman serving him, to bring some salt to take with them. Sterbini, presenting the salt-cellar on a solid silver tray, accidentally let it slip from his hands, and the salt fell—but only on the table. The pope rose immediately, carefully looking to see whether any of the grains had reached the ground. "Only see," he said, "the salt is upset, and had it fallen on the ground I believe I should not have got over to-day." He then took out a pocketbook and noted the fact, observing at the same time that "we shall see whether we shall not have the loss of some beloved cardinal to deplore before long." Nine days after, the sad news of Cardinal Asquini's death reached the vatican, and the pope, handing to Sterbini his pocketbook, requested him to read aloud to those around the note he had made nine days before. Then breaking the silence, he said, "Had the salt been scattered on the floor instead of upon the table, as was the case, verily I believe I should be standing now before the judgment seat!"

### Why a Letter Don't Go.

Because you forgot to address it.

Because you forgot to stamp it.

Because you forgot to write the town or State on the envelope.

Because you didn't write the street and number plainly.

Because you didn't put three cents on the letter for every half ounce or fractional part thereof.

Because you used a once-canceled stamp.

Because you cut out an envelope stamp and pasted it on your letter.

Because you used internal revenue stamps instead of postage stamps.

Because you used patent medicine or proprietary stamps instead of postage stamps.

Because you used an old, out-of-date stamp.

Because you used a foreign stamp.

Because you wrote the address so badly that no one could read it.

Because you wrote the address on the top of the envelope, and it was surely obliterated by the postoffice dating, receiving and canceling stamps.

And because you put your letter in a blank envelope and sealed it and forwarded it to the dead letter office, where thousands of letters are daily destroyed because the people are either careless or ignorant of the postal laws.
—*St. Louis Spirit.*

### How the Money was Stolen.

One would scarcely imagine, after the infinite ingenuity that has been displayed in stealing for innumerable ages, that any new method could be devised. But a colored porter employed in a shop at Little Rock, Ark., appears to have appropriated money in an original manner. The tradesman had continually missed small sums from his cash-drawer, and could not account for their disappearance. Finally, he suspected the porter, and had him searched every evening before going home. But he could find no ground for his suspicion, and was at his wit's end to explain the mystery, when he observed one night that a tame female opossum, in the habit of following the colored man everywhere, did not accompany him. The animal seemed desirous to go, but, for some reason, could not move. The shopkeeper thinking her ill, took hold of her, and was surprised at her weight. Reversing her position, the enigma was solved. A shower of small silver coins descended from her pouch to the floor, and betrayed the man's thefts. He had overloaded her on that occasion, and she could not follow as had been her custom when more lightly freighted.

### A Temperance Movement in New York

The immense extent of intemperance among our business ranks, says a New York correspondent, has startled thinking men with deep alarm. The habit has reached such an extreme as to threaten general destruction, and hence the present deep consciousness of the need of reform. To place a young man, indeed, in the New York business community, is to subject him to fearful temptation, since the motto of the day seems to be "everybody drinks." The new temperance movement is intended to meet this appalling danger. Hence the pledge is not to drink during business hours, and also neither to give nor accept "treats." It is also proposed that some drinks be provided which are not of an intoxicating nature. This recalls the fact that there was a time when the word "coffee-house" was a reality. At present, however, it is synonymous with barroom. Perhaps New York business men, like the merchants and wits of London in old times, may eventually limit themselves to coffee and tea, but before this can be done the fierce excitement which marks their operations must be abated.

### FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

#### Something About Soups.

There is a popular fallacy to the effect that soups are troublesome and expensive to prepare. In truth, excepting the aldermanic turtle, there are few dishes at the same time more nutritious and economical. The water in which meat has been boiled, be it beef, veal or mutton, is always available for soup, and, except in warm weather, may be set away until the next day. Uncooked meat makes the best basis for soups, but the bones and fragments of a cold joint answer very well for the same purpose. For all white soups, veal or mutton is to be preferred; for dark soups beef is the best, while bean and pea soups may be made from the water in which a ham has been boiled. The custom of keeping a stock pot on the fire answers admirably where the mistress attends to it, otherwise the contents are apt to sour or scorch. Herbs for soup should be tied together, so as to be easily taken out. Vegetables should be boiled long enough to be thoroughly done, and all meat and bones should be taken out before serving, while clear soups need to be strained.

Purees of peas, beans, celery, etc., are made by boiling the vegetables with a knuckle of veal; a slice of bacon or ham-bone may be substituted in the case of the peas or beans, until they are soft enough to be mashed through the colander. Then make dumplings, if you like, and boil in the soup until done, when add a gill of rich milk and a little butter for every quart of soup; let all boil up once, and serve. Small squares of dry toast floating on the soup improve the appearance of the dish, and are much liked by epicures. Rice flour makes the best thickening for soups. When this is not at hand, corn-starch can be used. Rice and barley improve most white soups, if added as are other vegetables. The favorite Southern gumbo soup is made from the green pods of the ochra, the basis being a chicken. Green corn soup, made also from chicken broth, is another delicious dish.

All vegetables are available for soup; the recipe once given us by a notable housekeeper said: "Put in all you can get." The favorite vegetable soup made from fresh tomatoes, corn and Lima beans is almost as good when the canned vegetables are employed. For chicken soup with rice and milk, no herbs but parsley should be used. The shin of beef or veal is the legitimate soup-bone; but any other bone may be used. Crack the bones before boiling for the sake of the marrow, and do not put salt in until the meat has been well boiled—it has a tendency to harden the fibers and prevent the flow of the juices of the meat. You cannot well boil it too long, short of the time the meat boils into rags or strings. If kept where they will not sour, and heated slowly so as not to scorch, most soups are better the second day than the first. *Philadelphia Times.*

#### Household Hints.

When molasses is used for cooking it is an improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant, raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar.

Keep an old blanket and sheet on purpose for ironing; have plenty of holders always made that your towels may not be burned out in such service.

A good housekeeper never allows her carpet broom to be used for sweeping the outside stairs or yard; keep a coarse broom for this purpose.

Keep a heavy stone on your pork to keep it down; in the summer this stone is an excellent place to keep fresh meat on when you are afraid of its spoiling.

Have all the good bits of vegetables and meats collected after dinner and minced before they are set away, that they may be in readiness to make a little savory mince meat for supper or breakfast. Take the skins off potatoes before they are cold.

Vials which have been used for medicine should be put into cold ashes and water, boiled, and suffered to cool before they are rinsed.

Never leave out your clothes-line over night; and see that your clothes-pins are all gathered into a basket.

Have plenty of crash towels in the kitchen; never let your white towels or napkins be used there.

Soap your dirtiest clothes and soak them in warm water over night. Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so slippery that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes.

A little salt sprinkled in starch while it is boiling tends to prevent it from sticking; it is likewise good to stir it with a clean spermaceti candle.

A few potatoes sliced, and boiling water poured over them, make an excellent preparation for cleansing and stiffening old rusty black silks. Green tea is also excellent for this purpose. It should be boiled in iron, nearly a cup full in three quarts. The silk should not be wrung, and should be ironed damp.

Court plaster is made of thin silk, first dipped in dissolved isinglass and dried, then dipped several times in the white of an egg and dried.

### San Francisco Statistics.

The *Occident*, of San Francisco, publishes the following statistics of that city for the year 1878: "The number of homicides was twenty-seven. In seven cases there were no arrests, as the police failed to find the murderers. In six cases the man-slayer was acquitted. In ten cases the person is under indictment awaiting trial. In three cases the murderer has been sentenced to the State prison, and one, a Chinaman, is sentenced to be hung. Thus it seems that capital punishment is practically abolished. There were ninety-five suicides, eighty-eight men and seven women. There were 284 divorces the past year, being about one in eight marriages. The causes were as follows: Desertion, twenty-seven males and fifty-four females; cruelty, thirteen males and eighty-four females; failure to provide forty-four females; adultery, twenty-three males and fifteen females; and intemperance, fifteen males and nine females. On New Year's day there was opened, according to the daily papers, at No. 5 Liedesdorff street, "the finest saloon in the United States." It is fitted up at a cost of $30,000, and is called "The Dividend." What will its dividends be? Pauperism, insanity, crime, disease, death.—*New York Observer.*

### Origin of the Word Chicago.

Forty-five years ago the place was called "Tuck Chicago." Tuck, in the Indian dialect, means wood or timber, and Chicago, gone, absent or without. The words Tuck Chicago signified, therefore, the waste prairie, or literally translated, "wood gone." Mr. John Jenkins, an old resident of Momence, Ill., says that when he was a boy he was as familiar with the Indian tongue as with his own language, and that the above may be relied on as correct. They were surrounded by Indians at the time, and his father was the first white man who raised a crop of corn in Cass county, Michigan, which was in the year 1825. The usual definition given to the word Chicago is entirely erroneous.—*Potter's American Monthly.*

### "The Highland Beauty."

In an article on "Coasting," by C. A. Stephens, in *Youth's Companion*, a description is given of the different kinds of sleds used in this winter sport. The writer describes one sled in particular, thus:

Probably the finest double-runner ever seen in this country, or any country, was made by Dr. Fowler, of Boston Highlands, and is now the property of Mr. Francis Alger, of South Boston. The construction of this really beautiful pleasure carriage (for it seems hardly proper to call it a sled) has occupied its maker's leisure time for three and a half years. It was placed on exhibition at the recent mechanic's fair in Boston, where it attracted much attention.

It is over thirteen feet in length, will seat ten persons, and weighs three hundred and fifty pounds. Yet it moves so easily that two or three boys can readily draw it up hill.

The materials of which it is made are white oak, white walnut, steel, gun-metal and bronze. Though highly ornamented, it is built in the very strongest manner, and will no doubt stand years of hard service. Two seemingly small, yet wonderfully strong, steel-shod and steel-braced sleds support the elegant "seat-board," which, with its foot-rail on each side and polished hand-rods, is strongly trussed up, and cushioned in green velvet over elastic rubber tubing.

At the forward end of the seat-board are the steering-wheel, the lanterns and the foot-break. The steering-wheel, which resembles the plated brake of a drawing-room car, turns the forward sled upon a rocker, provided with what is termed a "universal joint," while by means of a foot-brake and chain, two strong steel points, working inside the runners of the hind sled, are plunged into the road-bed, thus arresting the speed at will.

At the rear end of the cushioned seat there is a low "knee-board" for a footman, whose business it may be to start off the vehicle when the silvery stroke of a gong shall give the signal to go.

Taken altogether, this double-runner is a remarkable piece of work, not only for costliness and strength, but for symmetry and elegance. It has evidently been made by a man who has devoted himself to the task *con amore*. It does the eye good to look at it, and it has been very happily christened "The Highland Beauty." The cost is said to have been about a thousand dollars.

### Theories Regarding a Fire.

The other day when a house on Fifth street took fire and was saved by the firemen in a damaged condition, they set about trying to discover the cause of the accident, and in so doing questioned various inmates of the family. The head of the house had his theory all ready.

"It is my opinion," he began, "that some enemy of mine climbed to the roof and emptied coals on the shingles."

The idea was laughed at and the wife said:

"Well, there was a lamp up stairs, but it was not lighted. Now if the rats got hold of matches and tried to light that lamp they would just as quick throw a lighted match on the bed as to blow it out. I don't say they set the house a-fire on purpose, but you know how careless rats are."

That theory didn't hold with the firemen and the oldest daughter was called upon.

"I expect it was spontaneous combustion," she began. "You see in my room up stairs, where the fire broke out, there was a hole in the chimney. I didn't like the smoke coming in my room and so I stuffed the hole full of straw. It may be that the straw and the mortar and the bricks caused spontaneous combustion."

The firemen were about to accept her theory when the small boy of the family came up and said:

"I know all about it. Ye see, Bill Smith he was on the shed a-heavin' snowballs at dogs. Tom, the feller with one arm, was in the barn playin' with my goat. That Turner gal she was on the fence out there callin' us names, and her mother had the clothes line and was tryin' to lasso a stick of wood off a wagon in the alley. I went down cellar to see if my mud-turtle had got away, and I was jest tryin' to set the cat on him when I heard father fall down stairs and mother give a yell, and that's how the house got a-fire, and now I won't have to go to school for six weeks."—*Detroit Free Press.*

### The Labor of Cutting Leaves.

One of the minor miseries of human life is the necessity that is laid upon the readers of magazines, and of divers weekly, monthly and other journals, of cutting the leaves thereof. The amount of time consumed in this search after hidden treasure, and of force expended therein, is no mean consideration in these utilitarian days. The literature of the world in all the classes which we have mentioned, reducing quarterlies, bi-monthlies and weeklies to monthlies, cannot be less than 2,000,000 copies a month. Not less than ten leaves to a copy may be deemed a fair average. The cutting of each of these 2,000,000 publications requires at least five minutes. This, as a simple calculation will show, is something like twenty years for each month, or 240 years in each year. In cutting the leaves of the ordinary magazine, the hand travels at least twenty feet. For 2,000,000 magazines this is 40,000,000 feet, nearly 8,000 miles a month, and 96,000 miles a year—four times around the globe—a distance greater than the railroad mileage of the United States. Prof. Ralfe says that "the ordinary external mechanical work" done by an adult weighing 150 pounds amounts to 300 foot tons (300 tons lifted one foot) daily. In pile-driving a man lifts the equivalent of 312 foot tons in eight hours; in turning a wrench, 374 foot tons. But this magazine-cutting necessitates an expenditure of 240 years, or 87,600 days, which at 300 foot tons a day, makes 26,280,000—a sum total that makes the tonnage of the Erie canal and the trunk lines sink into insignificance.
—*Brooklyn Union-Argus.*

### A Dog Thawed Back to Life.

A family residing in the southern part of the city had a pet dog, and said dog was provided with all the comforts his canine nature required. But one day during the late cold visitation he had got out of doors without its being discovered for some time, and then he was found on his back and frozen stiff in death, as was naturally supposed. The lady of the house, on ascertaining the pet's condition, and satisfied of his death, directed her little son to throw the body over the fence, when the boy suggested that they should place it by the fire and try to thaw it back to life; and, placing the apparently defunct dog on a rug, the little son commenced chafing the paws and nose. The mother, forcing open the dog's mouth sufficiently, poured down his throat some hot whisky, and signs of returning animation began to be manifested, and in due time the little animal was on his legs again, and is now, it is claimed, as successful a live dog as can be found anywhere. This may seem rather a tough story, but the head of this family, a gentleman well known on 'change and of undoubted veracity, says it is a fact.—*St. Louis Republican.*

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Twins are the parapets of a house.

Home stretch—Over a mother's knee.

Dress reform—Turning a silk dress.

A fare proposition—"Ticket, please."

Boston's population is given at 373,810.

It is safer to bear a hug than to hug a bear.

Capt. Exum Saint is a member of the legislature of Indiana.

Dr. Carver, the marksman, and his wife, have gone to England.

In Japan the landlord receives one-sixth the produce of the land.

More men worry and fret themselves crazy over taxes than over love.

Some wasps sting twenty-four hours after they have been cut in two.

Science enumerates 558 species of organic forms in the air we breathe.

Laborers' wages during the thirteenth century were fifty cents per week.

Surely half the world must be blind—they can see nothing unless it glitters.

Opticians are well-behaved men and never make spectacles of themselves.

There is over $2,000,000 worth of bogus coin in circulation in the United States.

Sheffield, England, uses 2,000,000 shank bones of oxen every year for knife handles.

There are 700,000 cattle grazing on the plains of Colorado. Montana grazes 300,000 head.

The gradual mode of seasoning is the most favorable to the strength and durability of timber.

The Arkansas wild grapevine is gathered and shipped to France to be used for grafting stock.

Felicity is not acquired with facility. Neither is a foothold on the outside of a slippery pavement.

What is the difference between a criminal and windfall fruit? One is a felon and the other fell off.

Miss Beddenger was elected as engrossing clerk of the Arkansas assembly by a vote of forty-seven to fifteen.

It is well to remember that repeated shocks of electricity will revive a person dying from an overdose of chloroform.

What is the difference between a successful lover and his rival. The one kisses his miss, and the other misses his kiss.

China invented the gong, and this is another powerful reason why the Chinese should not be tolerated in this country.

The most stupendous canal in the world is in China, which is over 2,000 miles long, and passes through forty-two cities.

The leg of a "Granther Graybeard" (which is a species of spider) retains its vitality one or two days after being severed from the body.

The Atlanta *Constitution* estimates that during the past two seasons the farmers of Georgia have paid out $3,000,000 for mules.

A Greenland clock is known by its arc-tic.—*New York News.* A sportsman's watch is known by its hunting case.—*New Haven Register.*

A Wisconsin man offers to bet that he can take 2,700 quarters of a dollar in 2,700 quarters of a minute if any body will give him the facilities.

There was a young man of Palmyra,
Sat down alongside of his Myra;
They had just doused the glim
When the parent came in,
And the young man achieved his hegira.
—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A Nevada woman scolded her Chinese servant for not properly cleaning a fish, and going into the kitchen soon after found him energetically washing it with brown soap.

Alaska contains 560,000 square miles; about one-tenth the size of the United States. It has 2,000 miles of sea coast, or more than all the sea coast of the United States together.

A butcher sold a sailor a ham on credit, but finding in a few days that he had gone to sea, he growled, "If I'd a known he wasn't going to pay for it I'd a charged him threepence more a pound for it, the rascal!"

Mr. George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is said to have a peculiar fondness for clocks. He has more than forty of the scarcest kind, and has one in his business office that is reported to have cost $6,000.

During the year 1878 the business transacted at the Oil City (Pa.) oil exchange aggregated 76,450,000 barrels. The average price was $1.17¼ per barrel, which would make the value of the total transactions $89,450,000.

A lawyer, badgering a witness, said sternly: "I believe, sir, you have served a sentence in the State prison?" "Yes," was the unconcerned reply, "I was in the State prison, and I had the misfortune to occupy the cell your brother had had."

We have about decided to sail for Europe as soon as this issue of the paper goes to press. We can no longer hold back. Paris mothers coax distinguished Americans to kiss their pretty grown-up daughters.—*Norristown Herald.*

The work of fortifying the sub-treasury in New York against any possible assault by a mob is to be begun at once, the contract having been issued. Steel turrets are to be placed on the roof, and the doors and window-shutters are to be made bullet-proof and pierced fo musketry.

A patient German has taken the trouble to count the number of hairs in the heads of four different colors. The blonde had the most, 140,400. Next came brown with 109,440. Then black, 102,962, and last red, 88,740. The bulk of hair was, however, about the same in each case, the firmness of the blonde's and their multiplicity being balanced by the coarser, heavier texture of the less humorous red and black.

### The Sword and the Plow.

"Our fields of labor are very different," said the sword to the plow; "mine's a field of glory and yours a field of ground."

"Yours is a field of death and mine a field of life," replied the plow.

"I admit," continued the sword, "that yours is a field of grain, and you must allow that mine's a field of grandeur."

"No," quoth the plow, "yours is a field of blood and mine a field of blessing."

"I was set to guard the tree of life," answered the sword.

"And found to be unto death," answered the plow.

The sword, being high tempered, said: "No wonder any putting their hand to you should look back rather than look on such an unsightly thing."

"And any taking you shall perish by you," retorted the plow.

"Well, Mr. Sword," said the scabbard, "you've been fairly beaten by a plowshare, and the time will come when you'll be beaten into one."

Men adorn the sword with gems and brilliants, but none think of ornamenting the hoe or plow with either gold or silver. 'Tis true men do more and pay more to maintain a field of carnage than to support a field of herbage.—*George B. Atwell.*

### A Big Shark Story.

While the British bark Lutterworth was becalmed in the tropics a large shark was seen swimming around the ship. A large hook with a chain attached was baited with a four-pound piece of pork. The shark made for it and bolted it. In hauling him up the chain parted, and he coolly swallowed the hook, chain and pork. Another hook was then baited, which he instantly seized, biting a three inch rope in twain and also swallowing it with another four-pound piece of pork. Another hook was then baited with a similar piece of pork, and with this the shark was caught and landed on the main deck. All hands cleared from him, for he was in a terrible flutter. His tail was cut off with the carpenter's axe, and this quieted him a little. He was cut open, and the sailors found the two large shark hooks and the chain and rope snugly coiled away, with eight pounds of pork in his locker.

# The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ........................EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Feb. 27, 1879.


In this issue of the REPORTER we print the financial report of this county. We had at one time concluded not to publish it, because the price offered us was unjustifiably low, even unscriptural, and far below what is paid by any county around us. But as it is necessary that the people should know what the financial condition of our county is, we have come to the conclusion to publish the statement even though the compensation is poor, in order that the people of this side of the county at least can have the means of knowing how the affairs of our county were managed during the past year.

The senate refused to re impose the tax on tea and coffee but the tax on matches remains. There is one sensible thing that congress should do—or should have done long ago—the stamps on checks should be abolished. It is both an imposition and an inconvenience to business men, and besides unfair tax upon the maker of a check.

The Altoona Tribune says that the stable of Mr. David M'Coy, at Glen White, Blair county, was recently entered by two men whom he had discharged, who hacked off the hind legs of a mule with an axe.

If the Reporter could pass sentence upon such fiends there would be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Tilden volunteered to go upon the witness stand and underwent a sharp cross-examination, and has come out unblemished, with the evidence of reputable men to sustain him besides. Now let Hayes volunteer to go before the Potter committtee, and at least explain why all those rascals who helped to steal the Presidency have since been appointed to office by him. The people would like to have the Fraudulent explain. Will he do it? Guess not.

Be sure you are dead when you die, lest you wake up and find yourself in closer quarters than may be agreeable. In one of our exchanges we see that here died a few days ago in Paris a lady, whose decease was duly and legally attested. The funeral was fixed for Sunday afternoon, and when the hour arrived the undertaker made his appearance, and was placing the corpse in the coffin, when suddenly one of his assistants exclaimed that the body was warm. At the same moment the lady moved; her eyes opened slowly and regarded with a stupefied expression those who were standing around. The police were immediately apprised of the strange occurrence, and several doctors hurried in, hastily summoned. The lady was really alive, but was only temporarily snatched from the grave, and actually expired at the end of a few hours. Perhaps the shock on discovering her awful situation had proved too much for her enfeebled constitution. The funeral, after all, was only postponed for a day.

Having got through with the Chinese question congress is now about to take up the diseased cattle question. The fact is there are a goodly number of diseased cattle in congress and the Reporter would suggest that the people erect a quarantine to keep them out.

New York city intends to have a world's fair in 1890, and has already appointed the committee to select a site. The Gothamites will get it up right and no doubt see to it that it exceeds any held before it. So then save your pennies for the excursion.

The American cattle trade is likely to to be affected by the disease; the subject was discussed in the House of Commons a few days, ago and they talk of prohibiting importation of our cattle to England. It was stated that the Privy Council had for some time past received intimations of the disease existing among cattle in the United States, but did not feel justified in prohibiting importation until it was shown that there was actual danger of infection. The order does not apply to Canada because Canada is free from the disease. The importation of United States cattle into the Dominion is forbidden. Every accommodation will be provided at Birkenhead and Liverpool for the slaughter of animals there. At present the inconvenient landing stage has been abandoned."

Pleuro-pneumonia is spreading among the cattle in North and East Yorkshire.

A fellow by name of Boyton has invented a suit by which a person can float in the water like cork. Boyton, two weeks ago entered the Allegheny river at Oil City, and floated down to Pittsburg, amid the ice and drift. At Pittsburg his arrival was witnessed by thousands who lined the shore. He now contemplates floating from Cincinnati to New Orleans. A dispatch from Pittsburg, 17, says that, after having rested for several days and entirely recovered from the uncomfortable effects of his terrible voyage down the Allegheny River Captain Paul Boyton announces his intention of again entering the water at the junction of the Monongahela and the former stream, the point where he left it on his arrival here, and of continuing his voyage down the Ohio River. His ultimate destination is at present undecided, but the hardy voyager says he will float to New Orleans, and perhaps to the Gulf of Mexico, unless the malarial fevers, which frequently prevail along the Lower Mississippi, should prevent him. To make this journey he will have to pass through innumerable eddies and rapids and shoot the great falls at Louisville. Nothing daunted, however, he is making preparations for the trip, and intends to start on Thursday next. People along the whole line of the river are deeply interested in the proposed feat, and many express the opinion that Boyton can never reach New Orleans alive. On Wednesday afternoon he will try the water of the Monongahela just above Braddocks. A point about twelve miles from the Ohio is now full of floating ice, but it is expected that it will thin out before the time fixed for the start.

Congressman Maish has our thanks for a copy of Cong., Directory.

The republicans were defeated in Reading, Tyson, dem., was elected mayor by 1200 majority. Reading didn't use to go that way.

It is reported from Washington that the President will veto the Chinese bill.

Each member of our state legislature now draws a fine gold pen with velvet lined case and a pearl handle pocket knife. Next they will have tooth brushes, golden tooth picks, champaign, cigars, lemons, sugar, kid gloves, and other fancy articles just like congressmen—at the expense of the people.

There is no warrant in the law for any member of the legislature to draw any thing at the expense of the state but his salary, milage, and $100 for postage and stationery—the gold pen and pearl handle knife business is an invention of the last few years, and a steal. Many members draw their $100 in stamps for postage, then sell their stamps, and mail as few documents as possible, in order to retain as much of the $100 for their own benefit—yea more, they do not pay for their stationery either, but draw it from the state as heretofore and in addition to the money allowance. If these things are permitted to go on thus, the sink hole at Harrisburg will get larger each year.

Ten dollars a day, fine gold pens, pearl handle knives, $100 in stamps, etc., these are all new ticklers which the legislator of former years never dreamed of, and with the number of members doubled such ticklers may bring on spasms in the public purse. No wonder there is no cash in the box to pay off the school warrants.

Recent legal decisions in Wisconsin and Illinois hold that when the views of a parent and a teacher in a public school differ as to the studies of a pupil, the decision of the parent must prevail.

Courts in Pennsylvania have given similar decisions—and its only common sense.

The REPORTER does not have the firmest faith in the political chemistry of our congressmen that would dissolve a treaty in order to appease the clamor of California Kearneyites. The anti Chinese bill was amended in the senate and has gone back to the House, where it is to be hoped that the thing will be permitted to drop, satisfied with the moral effect that the action Congress thus far has taken may produce upon the Emperor of China, and induce him to take such steps as will in a measure remedy the evil complained of. We think there is more clamor against the heathen Chinee than is called for, and this outcry is fed on by men who use it to make political capital of it—especially in California where it has become popular, and, where the Chinaman is much abused.

The Mongolian has his faults and his vices—so has the negro, the Irishman, the German, the Englishman, and even the American, and we have been boasting that America was the asylum for the oppressed and down-trodden of all nations.

This California cry against the Chinaman was started by the worst elements beyond the Rockey mountains, and politicians join to cater to that element, and from all the fuss many east of the mountains have been led to believe that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

The United States long courted China, and asked her to trade with us and was delighted beyond measure when the Chinese embassy came here, as the forerunner of others who would come to stay. In view of all these facts we think there should not be quite so much haste in the anti-Chinese legislation.

CURTIN AND YOCUM.—The first forty days and nights of this contest expired last Monday 17th, and the succeeding forty days and nights will be devoted to the Yocum side of the case, after which ex-Governor Curtin has ten days to rebut making in all ninety days.

There are now two Sheriffs, one a Democrat, from Butler county, and the other a Radical, from Armstrong county in the Western Penitentiary, for violating the Constitution, in paying out money to voters to secure their election.

Senator Conkling was called a liar, in executive session, according to a dispatch from Wash., on 23, which says: There was a spirited spurt in the executive session of the Senate last evening in which it is said the lie direct was given and taken by Senators. The attendence at the time was not large, but those who were present and who are willing to speak of it at all describe the scene as quite exciting. An unimportant nomination for a collector in Rhode Island came up which had been reported on adversely. General Burnside, as one of the Senators from that State, was anxious to have it confirmed. Mr. Conkling, in a cynical way, both as to matter and manner, insisted, as Chairman of the Commerce Committee, that the adverse report should stand, and called attention to the understanding which had been made that any nomination on the executive calendar to which objection should be made should be passed without debate. Either over this or some collatteral question an issue of veracity arose. Conkling, full of anger, felt himself assailed by an Administration Senator, and poured out the vials of his wrath confining bis language, however, within parliamentary requirements, Senators say his abuse of Burnside was severe. The latter arose and said with vehemence: "The Senator is guilty of duplicity." Mr. Conkling reitreated his statement in a provokingly cool way, whereupon General Burnside said, "The Senator lies." Mr. Hoar, who was the presiding officer in the absence of the Vice-President, called General Burnside to order and command him to take his seat. For a moment everything was drowned by the gavel, and accounts differ as to what General Burnside did say the first time, but there is a concurrence of opinion that he did tell Mr. Conkling that the latter was guilty of duplicity. At the end of the confusion the Senate without action adjourned, and most of the Senators went to Mr. Blaine's reception, where General Burnside appeared quite unruffled.

The Greenback congressmen, to the number of twelve, held a caucus the other day and unanimously resolved to maintain their party organization in the next congress. Yocum was among the number. This would make a third party in the next congress.

The vote had a few days ago in the House, on a resolution favoring a repeal of the act, proved that there was a decline of the greenback sentiment, the resolution having been defeated by a decisive vote.

It is believed in Washington that the action of the Administration in demanding $200,000 for the enforcement of the Federal Election laws will aid in forcing an extra session, as the House will not concur in the amendment.—The attempt of the Republicans to unseat Senator Butler in favor of Mr. Corbin will also lead to complications, as the Democrats propose to fight the matter until the last moment.—In a dispute in the Executive session of the Senate Saturday, Burnside charged Mr. Conkling with duplicity and called him a liar.

One night recently at Andover, Mass, a woman gave birth to triplets, and one hour after, in the same house, her married daughter followed with twins.

### *THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.*

A large part of the March number of the North American Review is devoted to discussion of these two questions: "Ought the negro to be disfranchised?" and "Ought he to have been enfranchised?" The disputants are Senator Blaine (who opens and has the advantage of a closing review of the other arguments,) Senator Lamar, Governor Wade Hampton, Mr. Garfield, Alexander H. Stephens, Wendell Philips, Governor Hendricks, and Montgomery Blair. The discussion is of real value, as shedding some light on the capacity of American politicians to discuss these abstractions (for they are nothing else now) in some other place than in Congress or on the hustings. Of the eight disputants only one reaches the conclusion that the negro ought to be disfranchised, and this is Mr. Montgomery Blair, who was a member of Lincoln's Cabinet and listened to the first reading of the emancipation proclamation. His argument is that the negro is not a self-governing nature and that to incorporate him in our system is to subvert it; that his nominal enfranchisement, is but a mode of disfranchising the white man. Mr. Blaine in his rejoinder notes the curious fact of Mr. Blair's position. "It is," he says, "one of the curious developments of political history that a man who sat in the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln and was present when emancipation was decreed, should live to write a paper against the enfranchisement of the negro, when the Vice President of the rebel Confederacy and two of its most distinguished officers are taking the other side."

Mr. Lamar's paper is the only one of the lot that discusses the questions in a broad philosophical spirit and with great political sagacity, as free from the taint of sectional or local prejudice as if he was a citizen of another land. Mr. Blaine's object seems to have been to vindicate, or at least excuse the position he assumed early in the session, that the alleged force and fraud against the negro at the South would justify the reduction of the Southern representation. They all agree, however, with the exception of Mr. Blair, that the negro as a voter is here to stay; that he cannot be disfranchised except by the aid of the South and to this the South will never consent, because, under the amendments, his enfranchisement adds to the political power of that section. It will be remembered the gist of Mr. Blaine's speech, which fell so flat on the country a couple of months ago, was that under the alleged "terrorism," the black vote of the South is a mere duplication of the white vote of the South, which is thus, to the extent of the black vote, counted twice. Senator Lamar cleverly and judiciously devotes the greater part of his reply to this implied proposition, and although no extract can do his argument justice we make an extract which will indicate its purport:

I will indulge in neither invective nor denunciation. I will simply take the late government of South Carolina or of Louisiana, or of other States under similar rule, and describe it in language that Mr. Blaine may himself select. When he has told its history I will ask him whether he would willingly, as a patriotic American, desire to see his own State, or any other of the free States reduced to such a level? I am not afraid of his answer, or that of any man who has been bred under the traditions of a virtuous civilization. Then I will say to him: This, it is true, is a painful result; but when you put the ballot in the hands of an ignorant negro majority as a man of education and progress you must be patient while they learn their lesson. We of the South have borne all this because we knew that the reaction must come. It has come. The results which you see to be so bad the negro has seen also. He has come back to us with the same blind impulse with which a few years ago he fled from us. He may be as ignorant a Democrat as he was an ignorant Republican, but years must yet pass before the ballot will have educated him fully into self-reliant, temperate citizenship; and what we of the South have borne our friends of the North must bear with us until the negro has become what we both want to make him. This is part of his education, * * * But all this while the ballot has been educating the negro. He has learned that he was a power between Republican and Democrat. He is now learning rapidly that at the South he is a power between Democrat and Democrat, and in the late election he made that power felt in the result. I would have preferred a much less costly tuition; but such as it is, has been paid for, and if Mr. Blaine will patiently trust his own theory he will find the ballot in the hands of the negro the best educator. But as the South has been patient, so must he be patient. As the South has chafed ineffectually when that vote was all against her white people, so will he chafe ineffectually when it is now largely for them. * * * When Mr. Blaine admits that disfranchisement is impossible and that the ballot has been, in spite of all drawbacks, a benefit to the negro, he really proves that there is no organic question affecting great national interests, but simply the subordinate question. How rapidly is the ballot fitting the negro for the full enjoyment of his citizenship, and what influence does his vote exercise upon the supremacy of one party or the other in national politics? This latter may be an interesting question, but not one which should disturb either a sound national sentiment or great national interests. I do not propose to discuss it. I am of opinion that to make the negro a free citizen it was necessary first to take him from his master. Then it became necessary to take him from the party which claimed his vote as absolutely as his master had claimed his labor. The next step will be to take him as a class from either party, and allow him to differ and divide just as white men do.

Mr. Blaine hardly makes an attempt to respond to Mr. Lamar's skill in turning his guns against him. He is clearly no match for the Mississippian in the discussion and falls back on disputed questions of fact.—Pittsburg Post.

Gov. Hartranft is poor.—N. Y. Herald.

"Poor" fellow, and only a post office to fall back upon.

A pistol is not half so dangerous when the owner is not loaded, says a Toledo paper.

There are two tramps less. Two tramps were burned in a barn in Birmingham, Mich., the other day. Moral—tramps should not sleep in barns.

The republicans will have a hard time getting Senator Butler, of S. C., out of his seat in order to put Corbin in his place. The case was to come up in the Senate on Monday. Corbin has been in Washington all winter urging his claims The Democrats will resist the ejectment of Butler by every possible parliamentary manœuvre. If the resolution should come to a vote and Conover and Patterson should act with the Democrats there would be a tie—38 to 30—leaving the casting vote with Vice-President Wheeler. But the Democrats are determined that it shall never come to a vote. If the resolution is reported the programme is for Butler at once to take the floor for a three days' speech. He will be followed by Morgan, of Alabama, who pledges himself for two more, and Eaton, of Connecticut, though an old man, will occupy the floor for a day. Other Democratic Senators will go in and use up every moment of the time until noon of the 4th of March. Senator Butler said that he was not at all alarmed at the prospect. "If," said he, "the Republicans want to try a game of that kind, they can have all the fun that can be got out of it, and that will be a good deal. Then there will be an extra session and no mistake about it, unless the President chooses to get along without any appropriations, for if ever that question comes up there will be no more legislation of any kind." The Democrats in anticipation of a possible vote, are arranging pairs to-night so that no advantage can be taken of absence. This struggle, if the issue be joined, will have more to do in making an extra session necessary than all the appropriation bills put together.

### Death of Samuel Wilson, Esq.

On Tuesday morning, Jan. 21, 1879, at his home in Stattanville, Clarion county, suddenly, of neuralgia of the heart, Samuel Wilson, aged 71 years.

The deceased was born on the 18th day of August, 1808, on the old Wilson homestead farm, near Strattanville, which is still in the possession of the family. His father, Robt. Wilson, was one of the first settlers in that section. The deceased was known to many of the old citizens of Centre county. He was near relative of Mrs. Love, widow of Judge Love. The lands of the Wilson pioneers in Armstrong (now Clarion) county were purchased from Gen. James Potter of Penns Valley. Deceased leaves a wife and five children. He embarked in the mercantile business and afterwards became an iron master, and had hundreds of men in his employ. Gov. Curtin, at the outbreak of the war, appointed Mr. Wilson to purchase supplies for the state.

The want of room prevents us from publishing a lengthly obituary, from which we copy the closing part relating to the manner of his death:

He passed away without evident pain He had complained the night before of neuralgia pains. He was relieved of these, and slept well. In the morning he arose, dressed himself, and came down into the library, intending to visit Clarion that day. One of the household spoke to him a few moments before his death. He complained of being ill. She passed out. His wife entering the room shortly afterward, noticed that he was evidently sleeping, but upon examination he was found to be dead. He was sitting in his chair in a natural position, and seemed as if he had just fallen into a slumber, without a mark to indicate a struggle.

The last hour of the last republican Senate will soon toll, as the last hour of the last republican house tolled four years ago. The 4th of March ushers in a democratic senate and house for the first time since 1860—nearly two decades ago, and 1880 will add to it a democratic President. How things have changed—and the democratic party is not dead yet.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

Revolution in the Republic of Columbia.

Panama, February 24.—A dispatch from Buena Ventura, of the 6th., says: "A revolution has broken out in the state of Antioquia in the interest of the conservative party. There has been one fight already close to Manizoles, at a place called Olivares, resulting in some twenty-five killed, and the revolutionary party is stated to have had the worst of it.

Later advices are to the effect that 8,000 men from Antioquia have invaded the Cauca by the Valley de Sapia, on the west bank of the river Cauca. This is a serious piece of news, which comes signed by General Francisco A. Escober Jefe de Estado, major general. As there is no news of any kind from or of General Renjifo and his liberal government in Antiopuia this looks worse still.

### CYCLOPEDIA OF LITERATURE.

The new eight volume ACME EDITION OF CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE is meeting with the largest sale which has probably ever been given to a work having only high literary merit and nothing of the sensational. A second edition of 5,000 copies of volume 1 is announced as nearly all sold within one month after issue of the first edition.

Volume 2, just ready, gives the history and epitome of our literature from the "golden age" of Queen Elizabeth to 1700, giving in its 416 beautiful pages biographies of and choice selections from the writings of all noted authors of that period, among which are Lord Bacon, Sir Walter Raleigh, Burton, Bishop Hall, John Knox, Milton, Dryden, Jeremy Taylor, and others. The work is of such well-known excellence that every person of literary taste possesses or desires to possess some edition of it. This edition is complete in eight handy volumes, excellent in typography, paper and binding, revised to date, and sold at prices so low, that common question which the publishers have to answer is, "whether the price is for each volume or for the entire work?" It is sold only to subscribers direct, the large discount usually given to dealers and agents, being allowed to the subscriber instead. The publishers make special inducements to early purchasers, the eight volumes complete being sent prepaid, to those who subscribe before March 15th, in paper; for $2.50, in cloth, $3.50, or in half morocco, gilt top, $4. Specimen pages are sent free on request, or a specimen volume for examination, with privilege of purchase of the remainder, for nominal prices; in paper 20 cents; cloth, 35 cents; half morocco, gilt top, 50 cents. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Publishers, 55 Beekman Street, New York.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for March is an unusually interesting number both in its literary and artistic departments. The opening paper is an elaborate article by Richard B. Kimball, author of "St. Leger," on the "Great Money Marts of the World," profusely illustrated and replete with interesting information. "The National and Typical Dances of the World" traces the history of dancing from an early period, and illustrates the characteristic dances of the different races. The department of fiction is peculiarly rich. Mr. Benedict's admirable serial, "Norman Desborough's Son," is continued, and there are a great many short stories by Etta W. Pierce, M. T Calder, Annie Thomas, and other popular writers. There are tales of adventures of thrilling interest; "Hippopotamus Hunting" and "My First Lion Hunt" are particularly notable. There are poems of considerable merit. "The Nut Brown Maid," is a fine ballad of the olden time. The miscellaneous department abounds with entertaining and instructive reading, embracing a vast variety of subjects. In every respect this number of the Popular Monthly is calculated to maintain the well-deserved reputation of this periodical, which for merit, comprehensiveness and cheapness, is probably unrivaled. There are 128 quarto pages, over 100 engravings, and a beautiful colored frontispiece; the cost of a single number being only 25 cents, and the annual subscription $3, postpaid. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE is what people of good literary taste have long been wanting. The neatest and handiest in form of all the monthlies, and very much they cheapest, it gives from the pens of the ablest living writers a choice variety of articles, both timely and entertaining Number 2, just ready contains articles by Gladstone, R. A. Proctor, Prof. Blaikie, Bayne, Julia Kavanagh, M. Monod, Canon Curteis, and other writers less famous, but hardly less interesting. There are 128 pages, and the price is 10 cents a number or $1 a year. American Book Exchange, Publishers, 55 Beekman Street, New York.

In Clearfield county, Pa., the amount of small game frozen during the winter is so large as to excite fear of an entire extermination of some kinds.

An Idaho town, having but one girl, is called Onegirlia. How far is this from Boise City?

—FASHION NOTES.—Fur Collars are little worn by ladies this season, and this will give rise to many severe coughs and colds. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a certain and safe cure in every case. Price 25 cts.

### TYRANNY OF A KING.

Burmah's Ruler Orders the Massacre of Eighty-Eight Persons.

London, February 20.—Startling intelligence has been received from Mandalay, Capital of Independent Burmah. The King of Burmah has, for some time, cherished a deep hostility against certain of his nobles, especially against Princes Thouse and Mekara. The king himself is an orthodox and devoted Buddhist, and largely under the influence of ecclesiastical advisors. He is extremely jealous and secretive disposition, and for some months past appears to have cherished a belief that the princes in question were plotting against him. Finally, summoning his privy council, which consists of four persons, he laid before them his suspicions, and demanded that the princes and their whole households should be executed. As the will of the monarch in Burmah is supreme, the order was given and the massacre took place. The two princes and eighty-six of their relations were slain immediately. The details of the massacre are described as horrible in the extreme.

### AN ENGINE BLOWN THROUGH A CROWD OF TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE.

Sixteen Killed and Twenty-six Wounded—The Work of a Reckless Engineer—A Heartrending Scene.

San Francisco, February 22.—A dispatch from Steckton says that a terrible explosion took place at half-past two o'clock to-day at the head of Stockton slough, on El Dorado street. A crowd of more than two hundred people had assembled to witness the trial of a new propeller pump set in the slough and run by a threshing engine. Those who stood near were prostrated; the body of the engine was blown a distance of 150 feet through the crowd.

The dead lay prostrate in every direction, some falling into the slough from the bridge. Ten or twelve dead bodies lay in one heap at the northwest corner of the bridge. Others lay strewn dead and dying on the street, blown from fifty to one hundred feet. The heads of some were blown to pieces. Others were blown to the ground with such force as to break every bone in their bodies. Faces, hands and whole persons were steamed in dirt, smoke and cinders.

The wounded number twenty-six, three or four of whom are not likely to recover.

### ARREARAGES OF PENSIONS.

How to Make out Papers.

The bill providing for the payment of arrearages of pensions has passed both houses of Congress and was signed by Mr. Hayes. It is as follows:

*Be it enacted &c.*, That all pensions which have been granted under the general laws regulating pensions or may hereafter be granted, in consequence of death from a cause which originated in the United States service during the continuance of the late war of the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted in said service during the said war of rebellion, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge from said service of the person on whose account the claim has been or shall hereafter be granted, or from the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension; provided the rate of pensions for the intervening time for which arrears of pension are hereby granted shall be the same per month for which the pension was originally granted.

Section 2. That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such rules and regulations for the payment of the arrears of pensions hereby granted as will be necessary to cause to be paid to such pensioners, or if the pensioners shall have died to the person or persons entitled to the same, all such arrears of pensions as the pensioner may be or would have been entitled to under this act.

Section 3. That section 4,717 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "No claim for pension, not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same, shall be admitted without record evidence from the War or Navy Department of the injury or the disease which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made; provided, that in any case in which the limitation prescribed by this section bars the further prosecution of the claim, the claimant may present, through the pension office, to the Adjutant General of the army or the Surgeon General of the navy, evidence that the disease or injury which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made originated in the service and in the line of duty. And if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions; and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby be removed," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 4. No claim agent or other shall be entitled to receive any compensation for his service on making application for arrears of pension.

Section 5. That all acts or portions of acts, so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

#### How to Proceed.

The commissioner of pensions is evidently determined to lose no time in securing to persons entitled to its benefits their rights under the bill granting arrearages of pensions which has just become a law. To this end he has just issued the following circular letter:

Persons who are entitled to arrears of pension, under the act granting arrears approved January 25, 1879, and whose pensions were granted previous to that date, will not require the assistance of a claim agent in obtaining the amount due them. All correspondence in relation to any claim for such arrears will be with the person entitled, and no claim agent will be recognized in such claim.

A letter addressed to the commissioner of pensions, signed by the person who was in receipt of the pensions at the date aforesaid, and two witnesses, in the presence of a magistrate, will be the only application required, and upon which the rights of all parties concerned will be adjusted.

The *Pension Certificates* should not be sent to this office, but it *must* be exhibited to the magistrate.

The letter should be in the following or equivalent form:

"*To the Commissioner of Pensions*:

I, ——, a pensioner, under pension certificate No. ——, hereby apply for the arrears due me, under the act granting erreers of pensions, approved January 25, 1879. My post office address is—here insert the name of the postoffice, and if the claimant resides in a city, the name and number of the street and residence must also be given.]

Two witnesses. Name of claimant.

STATE OF——, COUNTY OF——, *ss*:

Signed in my presence, by——, who is known to me to be the person he describes himself to be, and at the same time he exhibited to me his pension certificate, which is numbered——

Magistrate's signature."

BOOKS TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—An Extensive catalogue of new, shelf-worn and second-hand books in every department of literature, offered without reserve to the highest bidder, will be issued March 10th by the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman Street, New York, and sent by mail to any one sending a three cent stamp. Bids will be received only in writing, buyers one thousand or three thousand miles away having an equal chance with those near at hand. The American Book Exchange is becoming famous for meeting the wants of people who care for books, and thousands will appreciate this new opportunity they give.

On Monday the telegraph wires flashed the information into the office of the Supt. of Middle Division at Harrisburg that a party of about thirteen tramps had boarded a freight train at Petersburg, tieing the conductor to a box car and compelling the engineer to run the train according to their direction. They said they wanted to go to Lewistown, and did not allow the train to stop or even slacken speed through Huntingdon. When the train arrived at a point between the two railroad bridges, about 3 miles west of Lewistown, the watchful tramps espied a large party of men awaiting their arrival, and so a halt was ordered that they might quit the train, scatter and make their escape A dispatch from the Supt, had summoned Mr. Cramer, of Patterson, and a posse of railroaders, as well as one to our Division Supt, Mr. Hutchinson, asking that the police here be notified to assist in the arrest of the bold fellows, and these, accompanied by the yard hands at the Junction, were stationed at the point above mentioned. When the tramps left the train they made their way down the towpath, pursued by Mr Cramer and his men, while Garrett, Clum and the rest of the police party, came down, boarding an engine, which conveyed them to the towpath at town, and going up some distance found themselves facing nine of the tramps while Cramer's men came upon them from behind. Without making any stubborn resistance they were arrested, brought to town and lodged in jail.—Lewt. Gazette.

### ADVERTISING AGENCIES.

Among the institutions now common to large cities are advertising agencies. Through some of these institutions advertisers may contract to have an advertisement inserted in a thousand or more newspapers with no further care than their first contract with the one advertising agency, who keeps a sharp lookout that the advertisement is inserted and run according to contract. This is an arrangement of such manifest advantage that the business has grown to immense proportions and naturally enough has brought forth some precious scoundrels who neither fulfill their contracts with the advertiser—except in the matter of collections—nor pay the newspaper publishers for their work. There are, however, many of these establishments conducted by honorable gentlemen, with whom it is pleasant and profitable to do business; among these are Messrs. Durborrow & Co., 705 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Our business relations with them heretofore have been agreeable, and we have found them prompt in fulfillment of their contracts, and have reason to anticipate for the future a continuance of these relations. They are commended to the business community as worthy of confidence.

For the Reporter.

### ST. PAUL'S EXPERIENCE UNDER THE LAW.

For we know that the law is spiritual: but I am carnal, sold under sin. For that which I do I allow not: for what I would, that do I not; but what I hate, that do I. If then I do that which I would not, I consent unto the law that it is good Now then it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me. For I know that in me (that is, in my flesh,) dwelleth no good thing, for to will is present with me; but how to perform that which is good, I find not For the good that I would I do not: but the evil which I would not, that I do. Now if I do that I would not, it is no more I that do it, but sin that dwelleth in me. I find then a law, that when I would do good, evil is present with me. For I delight in the law of God after the inward man: But I see another law in my members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin, which is in my members. O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death? I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord. So then with the mind I myself serve the law of God; BUT WITH THE FLESH THE LAW OF SIN. Rom vii. 14-25

In this paragraph of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, we have an instructive view of all mankind ranked in four classes, viz.: 1. Those who don't fight at all and are drawn away by their lusts. 2. Those who fight and are overcome, because they fight without faith and in their own strength. 3. Those who fight and are still in the field and not overcome, as, e. g., Paul and all true Christians. 4. Those who have overcome and are at rest in Heaven.

While reading this passage carefully an important question arises:

Does St. Paul describe his own experience while he was an unconverted Pharisee, or after he became a christian and an apostle?

The apostle evidently does not describe a conflict between passion and reason. He manifestly refers to a warfare between flesh and spirit. It is not simply a conflict between the higher and lower propensities that is intended. It is not the conflict one only partially enlightened experiences. It must certainly be a struggle between indwelling sin and grace in the new born child of God, that the apostle has in view, i. e., he speaks of himself after he became a christian and an apostle and not while he was an unconverted Pharisee. Luther and the old theologians adopted this view, as did also many later theological writers. The Reasons are the following:

1. The conflict between the law in the members and the law in the mind, or between the flesh and the spirit, Gal. 5: 17, can only be understood of believers, or such as have been born of the spirit, Jno. 3: 6, and in whose hearts and minds, God has written his law. Jer. 31: 33.

2. Paul says: I delight in the law of God after the inward man, by which is meant, in the Holy Scriptures, especially in Paul's letters, the new creature, the new man, the divine nature, a *kraft und sinn*, the effect of spiritual regeneration 2 Cor. 4: 16. 17. Eph. 3: 16 4: 23, 24. Col 3: 10 1 Pet. 3: 4. Rom. 2: 29.

3. In the 25th verse, the Apostle as a new born child of God, thanks God through Jesus Christ, saying, so then with the mind, the spirit, the new man, I myself serve the law of God; but with the flesh the law of sin. This language must be understood of a true convert.

4. The Apostle uses the present tense: I do, I do not, I hate, I consent, I delight etc Whereas in the 9th verse, compare also 5 and 6,—were in the flesh, etc., he speaks in the past tense: In as alive without the law ence: but when the commandment came, sin revived and I died. The argument from this fact is decidedly convincing.

5. In verse 9, 10, 11, etc., St. Paul describes his Pharisaical condition under the law to which he now subjoins a state of grace and christianity, in the concluding part of this chapter.

6. Our apostle approves both the law and diligence in it which it would become no unregenerate man to do. None but an unconverted man could do so. Gen. 6: 5. Jer. 17. 9. Matth. 7: 18. Eph. 2: 1. Col. 2: 13 Phil. 2: 13

7. As a true penitent he acknowledges and confesses his wretchedness, saying: O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death, v. 24. On the contrary the impenitent and unconverted will not acknowledge either the wretchedness or greatness of sin.

8. In verse 15, the apostle speaks of a condition, in which, he says, That which I do, I allow not; for what I would not, that do I not; but what I hate, that do I, which could not be said of the unregenerate.

9. The apostle distinguishes *himself* from *him, sich selbst vonihm*, v 25. I myself, etc. It is still the same person, though acting in this apparently contradictory manner. This can only be understood of a time when he fulfilled the lusts of the flesh, and another time when he did so no more.

10. Paul sees another law in his members warring against the law of his mind and bringing him into captivity to the law of sin, which is in his members. 23 This good disposition like the house of David grows stronger and stronger, and the sinful disposition like the house of Saul grows weaker and weaker. Now for such reasons as have been assigned the view already presented seems to be the correct one.

OBJECTIONS—

1. It is objected that Paul affirms in this passage what he denies of the regenerate, Rom 8 9, viz.: That he is carnal, which is elsewhere the description of the unregenerate. It is to be observed, however, that the apostle does not call himself absolutely carnal, but only in view of indwelling sin, in view of the fact that there were remains of depravity in him, causing him inconvenience and trouble. He calls himself carnal in the sense that the Corinthians are called so. 1 Cor. 3. 1. Because believers are imperfect. Matth. 26. 41 Because, in them, flesh and spirit lust against each other. Gal. 5 17. And because through the weakness of the flesh, they often do the works of the flesh.

2. It is objected again, that the apostle says, He is sold under sin, v. 14, which is incongruous and absurd of the regenerate, who are free from sin.

But *sold under sin* here does not refer to present time, but to the fall of Adam—sold under sin in him. Or it does not mean that he sinned voluntarily, but by constraint, only when the flesh lusted against the spirit. Or it may mean *still* sold under indwelling sin, i. e under some enticements of it, but not under the dominion of it, which is called living in the flesh v. 5.

3. It is objected lastly, that Paul says, v. 15. What I hate, I do, and in v. 23, he speaks of being brought into captivity to the law of sin. These expressions also do not agree with the state of the regenerate and truly converted, who are free from the law of sin and death. Rom. 8. 2. The apostle, however, speaks of such a doing of evil as he hates, hence, he can not mean outward and gross sins, but sins of infirmity which *only* the regenerate *do* hate. On the contrary the unregenerate both do and love gross sins. In as much, therefore, as the contrariety of character expressed by the law in the members and the law of the mind, can only be found in those who are regenerated, we feel obliged to understand the passage under consideration, of *such* exclusively. Though this be the correct view, viz: That Paul speaks of himself as a regenerated man and the representative of all the regenerated in this passage, yet the explanation adopted by some writers, of verse 7, viz: That Paul refers to himself in an unregenerated state, 4-15, may also be allowed. Then the two most apparent difficulties will disappear at once.

REFLECTIONS—

1. The more fully we understand the spiritual nature of the divine law, the less confidence we will have in ourselves. Multitudes can not fulfil the law outwardly, or literally, to say nothing of inward sincere obedience.

2. Those who are regenerated sin *nit unlust*, with disinclination, dislike and disgust They hate evil, they delight in the law of God after the inward man.

3. The most pious and holy and eminent christians should watch and pray, since they have such a dreadful bosom enemy, indwelling sin, law of sin, body of death, to resist.

R.—Seek the grace of Jesus Christ,—war a good warfare,—fight the good fight of faith and lay hold on eternal life.

"Ne'er think the victory won,
Nor lay thine armor down;
Thine arduous work will not be done
Till thou obtain thy crown."

J. T.


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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | WESTWRD. | |
| ERIE MAIL | leaves | Philadelphia | 11 55 p m |
| " | " | Harrisburg | 4 25 a m |
| " | " | Montandon | 6 57 a m |
| " | " | Williamsport | 8 35 a m |
| " | " | Lock Haven | 9 40 a m |
| " | " | Renova | 11 00 a m |
| " | arr at | Erie | 7 35 p m |
| NIAGARA EX. | leaves | Phila | 7 20 a m |
| " | " | Harrisburg | 10 50 a m |
| " | " | Montandon | 1 05 p m |
| " | arr at | Williamsport | 2 00 p m |
| " | " | Lock Haven | 3 25 p m |
| FAST LINE | leaves | Philadelphia | 11 45 a m |
| " | " | Harrisburg | 3 35 p m |
| " | " | Montandon | 7 25 p m |
| " | arr at | Williamsport | 7 35 p m |
| " | " | Lock Haven | 8 40 p m |
| | | EASTWARD. | |
| PACIFIC EX. | leaves | Lock Haven | 6 40 a m |
| " | " | Jersey Shore | 14 a m |
| " | " | Williamsport | 7 55 a m |
| " | " | Montandon | 9 08 a m |
| " | arr at | Harrisburg | 11 55 a m |
| " | " | Philadelphia | 3 40 p m |
| DAY EX. | leaves | Renova | 10 05 a m |
| " | " | Lock Haven | 11 20 a m |
| " | " | Williamsport | 12 40 p m |
| " | " | Montandon | 1 47 p m |
| " | arr at | Harrisburg | 4 10 p m |
| " | " | Philadelphia | 7 20 p m |
| ERIE MAIL | leaves | Renova | 8 35 p m |
| " | " | Lock Haven | 9 45 p m |
| " | " | Williamsport | 11 05 p m |
| " | " | Montandon | 12 18 a m |
| | arr at | Harrisburg | 2 45 a m |
| | " | Philadelphia | 7 00 a m |
| FAST LINE | leaves | Williamsport | 2 35 a m |
| | arr at | Harrisburg | 5 55 a m |
| | arr at | Philadelphia | 7 40 a m |

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.
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| | |
|---|---|
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| Men's kip boots at | 2 00 |
| Women's kip shoes at | 1 00 |
| Children's school shoes at | 75 |
| Men's wool lined gum boots at | 2 50 |
| Boys' wool-lined gum boots at | 1 90 |
| Men's wool-lined buckle overshoes | 1 40 |
| Men's wool-lined Alaska overshoes | 90 |
| Men's plain gum overshoes | 60 |
| Lumbermen's gums, solid heel | 1 25 |
| Women's wool-lined Alaska overshoes | 75 |
| Women's plain gum overshoes | 35 |
| Misses' plain gum overshoes | 30 |
| Children's plain gum overshoes | 25 |

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at his establishment at Centre Hall, keep on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.
Carriages,
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PLAIN AND FANCY,
and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Bodies for buggies and spring-wagons &c., of the most improved patterns made to order, also Gearing of all kinds made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly and at the lowest possible rates.
Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3 tf.

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28 mar. y

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may'8

—Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm. Wolf's store.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Feb. 27, '79.

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Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall. F. A. FOREMAN, Sec'y. J. F. ALEXANDER, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall. C. F. HERLACHER, Secy. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

—George Krape's sale, Gregg, Feb. 27.

—Adam Stover's sale, Gregg twp., near Farmer's Mills, Feb. 28.

—D. Fleisher's sale, Potter twp. Mar. 20.

—Sale of D. W. Myer's farm stock, near Boalsburg, Mar. 12.

—Sale personal property Geo. Murray, dec'd, near Linden Hall, March 15.

—Try Dinges best Syrup, its like honey.

—Eggs are going down in price,—just so is Clothing at Newman's.

—Doll's boot and shoe store, at Bellefonte, was damaged by fire, on Tuesday night of last week.

—See card of Dr. Rhone, who is one of the best dentists in this county. His work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

—A Marble Yard will be established at Centre Hall, by 1st of March, by a party that will turn out first class work.

—Millheim's first chief burgess is our friend D. L. Zerby. The mantle fits him to a t, and he will make an excellent "mayor."

—The house of James Fannon in Benner, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago.

—The old talk of a new township out of parts of Gregg and Miles is again revived, of which Madisonburg would be the metropolis.

—"Don't tear your shirt" is as old a saying as "Who struck Billy Patterson," —but the former saying is now played out since you can buy a good bran new shirt at Newman's for almost nothing.

—Hon. Jno. B. Linn, late Secretary of the Commonwealth, has opened a law-office in Bellefonte. Mr. Linn will be found one of the safest counselors in the state, and a gentleman of undoubted integrity. See card in REPORTER.

—A man stopped at the Bush house recently and was so well pleased with the manner in which it is kept, that he soon returned with his sisters, and his cousins, and his uncles, and his aunts.

—There is meaning in all the justices of Penn township. She has a hoop-cutter, an iron-hat, and a duck of a fellow,—their squires sign themselves Reifsnyder, Eisenhuth and Duck.

—Rev. Kozer, Luth. minister at Pine Grove had a sleigh wrecked a few day ago by his horse taking fright and running off. Mr. Kozer was thrown out of the sleigh, but sustained no injuries.

—Our young friend M. L. Rishel, succeeds his deceased father, John Rishel, esq., as justice of the peace for the north side of Gregg township. We congratulate him upon his promotion, and wish him as long a term as his father was entrusted with.

—Potter township undoubtedly has the oldest constable of any district in the state, in Wm. Carson, who is in his 83rd year, and who was re-elected for about the 8th time, on Tuesday. And the reason of it all is because Mr. Carson can't be beat. If any township has an older constable, trot him out and we will issue a premium.

—Get your dried and canned fruits at Sechlers, headquarters for all kinds of groceries. Goods warranted fresh and pure.

—Green's Compound Syrup of Tar and Honey, a sure cure for coughs, colds, croup and early stages of consumption. Try it.

—Frederick Hufnagle of Beavertown, Snyder Co., whilst at work on a steam sawmill at Shindel Station, was caught by the saw and had his foot and arm severely injured.

—We hear a number of ladies say, the Howe Sewing Machine is the best. They are the most competent judges.

—Four children of Mr. Daniel Smay, of Rush township, this county, died of diphtheria, viz: on 3, Frederick aged 3 years and 8 months; on 13, Sarah, aged 18 years and 5 months; on 14, Harry, aged 2 years, and 8 months, and on 15, Warren, aged 8 years and 2 months. The three last were buried in one grave. This is a sore affliction, which will enlist the sympathy of all for the bereaved parents.

—D. H. Hastings is chief burgess of Bellefonte. He feels the weight of the responsibility.

—Alva Grow, associate editor of the Republican, is assistant burgess of Bellefonte. His good looks carried him through.

—The Musical Convention, held in the M. E. church of Millheim during last week, under the supervision of Messrs. Luckenbach and Meyer, was a success. Over one hundred singers were present, a large number of them being from abroad.

Mrs. John Maize, an old lady of Millheim, fell last week, and broke her leg almost at the hip. She is in a critical condition.

—Look out for the old wagons and other nuisances, that are common on the streets of Millheim, as well as worthless dogs. Keep them off of the streets and save trouble.

It will pay you to get a suit of clothes at Newman's now, and lay it over for next winter if not wanted at this time. His prices have been reduced so low that some are actually doing this. You can not buy clothing as cheap anywhere in Centre county.

—A splendid No.—Godey's Lady's Book for March. The ladies cannot do without it. Only $2 a year. Address, Godey's Lady's Book Pub'g Co., 1006 Chestnut St, Phila.

—When court opened at Lock Haven on Tuesday of last week, says the *Daily Journal*, a juror was absent. The court was kept waiting for him twenty minutes, when he made his appearance, giving as an excuse that he could not get his breakfast in time. Judge Orvis did not consider this excuse a sufficient one, and fined the tardy juryman ten dollars. That was rather a costly breakfast, and the circumstance shows the importance of jurymen being in their places on time.

—Clothing made to order at Newman's by one of the best tailors from Philadelphia.

—Best bargains in store goods at Hoffer's, in Brockerhoff's block. Farmers find it the best place to get good prices for their produce and buy goods cheap.

—We know whereof we speak, when we say that the new Howe Sewing Machine is invaluable to all households.

—St. Nicholas for March opens with a capital Arctic story, by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, vividly describing "An Adventure on an Iceberg"; and it contains as usual many other good things. $3 per annum. Scribner & Co., publishers, New York.

—Rev. Fischer has had a protracted meeting going on in the Georges Valley Luth. church, for nearly three weeks. This meeting has been largely attended all the time, and many seekers after their soul's salvation have come forward—creating one of the most interesting revivals in that section.

—One of the lady singers from a distance, while attending convention in Millheim, entered the Hardware store and asked to see half gaiters. Very great was her astonishment when being told that Hardware men hardly ever kept shoes for sale. O blushes hide my face.!

—The council of Millheim borough stands four Democrats and two Republicans. That's better than 8 to 7. The school board has five Democrats and one Republican.

—One of the male singers had some trouble to gain a boarding place in Millheim, simply on account of his unmannerly conduct at the table. Young man be wise hereafter, and show off decency instead of bad manners.

—If you want to gather funds to attend the great world's fair in New York in 1880, commence now to save your stamps. Every family can manage to see that fair free by the savings that can be made in purchasing groceries at Sechlers as you go along, you can thus lay by enough to pay for a nice time in 1880

—Bunnell & Aikens sell a 9 stop Organ with 2 sets of Reeds for $55 00.

—Harper's Magazine for March offers an unusual variety of matter to its million readers, while it contains no article that is not especially noteworthy; and its illustrations, of which there are eighty-five, are remarkable examples of the best style of wood-engraving.

—The diseases of Babyhood are so rapidly weakening that the quickest means should be used to check them. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the unfailing remedy for these complaints. Price 25 cts.

—In the House Mr Kephart introduced a supplement to the game laws. Not having seen it can not say what it contains.

Dinges intends enlargeing his store room about April. For bargains call between this and that time.

—P. F. Keller, and family, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Wm. Keller, left this place on Tuesday for Kansas.

—Buttons, Thread, Hose, Hankerchiefs, Scarfs, Gloves, Stationery &c., are sold very reasonable at Dinges Centre Hall.

—All the standard patent medicines, pure and fresh at Frank Green's, also all drugs, fancy and toilet articles. In the Bush house block—most complete drug house in the central part of the state.

—The new Howe Sewing Machines are sold by A. C. Moore. The great popularity, and superiority of this machine is asserted by thousands who have them in daily use. A good sewing machine is almost as indispensable in a household now-a-days as is a good cooking stove. Office, Milesburg.

—Dinges carries the best assortment of Tobaccos and Cigars to be found in Centre Hall.

—Read the new advertisement of the Bellefonte Music Store.

—A little snow-fall has been the order of the day and night for the last few days, and served to patch up sleighing so that it is right good now.

Last year in North Carolina 28,081 sheep were killed by dogs.

### TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

In Haines township the following officers were elected: Justice, Franklin Dutweiler. Judge, J Harper. Inspector, J H Miller. Assessor, Sam'l Diehl. School Directors, L D Kurtz H W Stover. Supervisor, Aaron Weaver Daniel Wolf. Overseers, Jno Young Em. Cronmiller. Auditor, H Philips. Townclerk, D Rote. Constable, J H Wite.

In Walker the following were elected: School Directors, T Hockman, I Struble. Constable, J C Clevenstine. Assessor, C Lesh. Judge, tie between Wm Pennington and E Markle. Inspectors, M Korman J S Zimmerman. Overseers, A Swartz S Decker. Supervisors, M Brumgard R Thompson. Auditor, H Beck. Townclerk, Wm Yearick.

Penn township elected the following officers: Judge, E Karstetter. Inspectors, J B Smith J J Gentzel. School Directors, G W Harter Jacob Sanders. Justice, of Peace, H E Duck. Supervisors, D E Gentzel John Karstetter. Overseers, A P Zerby J W Moyer. Auditor, A J Harter. Clerk, P H Stover. Assessor, Jacob Emerick; Constable, D L Geary.

The boro. of Millheim has 26 offices, which would nearly place one in each family. The first election held on 18 was quite spirited, and the following are the successful ones: Chief burgess, D L Zerby. Constable, M Lamey. Assistant burgess, C W Hartman. Justice, Jacob Eisenhuth. Towncouncil, Wm R Henny F Knarr Jonathan Harter, W Mauck, S S Gutelius, Elisha Campbell. School directors, A Huey W P Cotherman, A C Musser S H Moyer W R Weiser, Thos Frank. Overseers, Jno Stover Wm Miller. Assessor, Jacob Alter. Judge, A Alexander. Inspectors, O A Deininger G W Stover jr. High constable, J H Maize Auditors, R A Rumiller, B F Miller, F P Musser.

In Gregg the following were elected: Justice, Wm J Rishel. Constable, R Kline. Judge, J P Heckman. Inspectors, Jas M'Clintick F F Jamesen. Supervisors, Daniel Bartges Sam'l Crawford. Overseers, F Zettle Daniel Lose. School Directors, S J Herring Cyrus Lose. Assessor, Jacob Nees sr. Auditor, Joseph Smith. Townclerk, David Bartges.

The following officers were elected in Miles: Constable, Wm A Karlin. Supervisors, J B Shafer Chas Brumgard. School Directors, Aust. Gramly N Brumgard. Assessor, A E Wolf. Auditor, Geo B Haines. Overseers, Jno B Hosterman And Ocker. Judge, Jno Wolf. Inspectors, Benj Royer Jasp Brumgard. Townclerk, J K Weber.

—On Tuesday the following officers were elected in Potter twp.:

Justice—Thos. McElroy. School Directors—Wm. B. Mingle, Jos. M. Gilliland. Supervisors—Jas. Spangler, Geo. Grossman. Overseers—Robt. Lee, Wm. Emerick. Assessor—G. W. Spangler. Auditor—W. W. Royer. Townclerk—Peter Smith. Constable—Wm. Carson.

Northern precinct: Judge—Jno. Greve. Inspectors—Jas. Alexander, D. Brisbin. Southern precinct: W. W. Spangler. Inspectors—B. F. Bitner, Jas. M'Clintick.

Harris—Judge, W H Miller. Inspector, Samuel B Moore. Supervisors, P Kuhn S Brown. Overseers, Thos Riley, John Meyers. School Directors, John H Meyers, James Osman. Assessor, Israel Young. Constable, Daniel Meyers. Auditor, J W Dinges. Clerk, G W Williams.

College.—Judge, J H Mitchell. Inspectors, J G Irvin J B Hartswick. Poor Overseers, Robert Kendall, David Dale. School Directors, John W Snuey. Constable, James Ray. Assessor, Cyrus Wasson. Auditor, T S Christ. Clerk, Thomas Dale.

Ferguson, Old.—Judge, Henry Krebs. Inspectors, J Ward, Jno Musser, jr. Constable, Jas Miller. Assessor, Adam Bucher. School Directors, Robert Meek, S J Gates, R G Brett. Poor Overseers, W A Tanger, Joseph Heberling, jr. Supervisors, David Miller Geo Moyer. Auditor, Miles Walker. Clerk, J C Sample.

Ferguson New—Judge, J W Ellenberger. Inspectors, W E Meek, W E McWilliams.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27 feb tf

—LECTURE, for the benefit of the Library of Progress Grange, P. of H., by Rev. Dr. Calder, Pres't of Penn'a State College, at Centre Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 11, 1879, in the Evangelical church. Subject, "China." Dr. Calder was a missionary in the country of the Celestials for 6 years, and has a thorough knowledge of their government, customs, &c., and his lecture will be instructive and entertaining, fully worth the price of admission.

The Patrons having lent the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders a cheerful liberality, would feel grateful to them for all encouragement and support they may kindly give the above lecture.

—The store room formerly occupied by Ed. Brown on the corner of Allegheny and Bishop sts., is being neatly fitted up for Messrs. Bunnell & Aikens. This will be a nice place for their music store. This firm has done more to introduce first class instruments than any party before them. They are bound to succeed in this line and we say good luck to them. Too many of our people have been sending off and buying cheap instuments.—It don't pay. This firm we understand buy only for cash from the manufacturers, so they can just do as well by customers as a dealer in Phil'a or New York.

The senior class of Franklin and Marshall College delivered their orations, according to recent custom, on Washington's birthday anniversary. Among the orations were the following delivered by Centre county students: "The Influence of Charles Sumner," by A. E. Gabble, of Penn Hall; "Ideals," by W. P. Hosterman, of Penn Hall; "David C. Broderick," by Harvey Musser, of Aaronsburg; "The Mission of America," by P. J. Vonda, of Zion, Pa.

Last Saturday evening the Alpha Literary Society of Penn Hall gave an entertainment which consisted of orations, declamations, dialogues, instrumental music, &c. Mr T. N. Reiter, the president of the Society, is an active and energetic young man, and he spared no pains to make it a success. He also displayed considerable talent during the exercises of the evening. C. R. Neff also showed that he possessed more than ordinary oratory talet. Geo. Musser, Frank Musser and C. Musser performed their dialogues with great credit to themselves, and were greatly applauded by the audience. J. W. Bartages, who edited "The Broad Axe," read his paper in a very distinct manner. Prof. D. M. Wolf is to be credited for the able manner in which all the members of the society performed their allotted parts, and shows that they have had thorough training. SPECTATOR.

### MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., at State College, by Rev. James Calder, D. D., Mr. William Henry Bennett, of Snow Shoe, and Miss Margaret Ellen Osman, of Centre Furnace

On 13, by Rev Deininger, Jas. Schoch, of New Berlin, and Maggie, daughter of Jacob Gephart, of Millheim.

### DIED.

On the 2d inst, in Walker township, this county, Susanna, wife of Solomon Moist, aged 62 years, 6 months and 15 days.

On the 12th inst, James Alden, son of William and Eliza Jorden, near Tusseyville, aged 7 years, 7 months and 4 days.

On 17, in Madisonburg, Ernest, son of John Ocker, aged 2 years, 11 months and 5 days.

On Feb. 24, in Millheim, of Catarrh, Minnie Irene, daughter of Anthony and Sarah Mayes, aged about 4 months.

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.

The auditor appointed by said Court to pass upon the exception filed to the account of Daniel Fleisher executor of &c of Josiah Boyer deceased, and distribute the fund to those entitled to receive the same, will meet all parties interested, for said purpose, at his office, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock, a m.

W. T. REBER, Auditor.

27 feb 3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

Estate of Hon. S. S. Wolf, deceased. The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court, to distribute the fund in the hands of the administrators of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, on 22d day of March, 1879, at 10 a. m., when and where all persons interested may attend.

J. L. SPANGLER, Auditor.

27 feb td

### Spring Mills Market.

—Wheat 92.
Rye, 45c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .45c
Oats, 22c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $3.00 to $3.75
Chop, per ton, $20.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $5.00
Butter, 15c.
Tallow, 6c.
Ham, 8c.
Shoulders, 4c.
Clean Sides, 4½c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 12c.
Tub washed wool 35c,
Packed butter worked over, 10c.

| Coal, Retail. | | By Car, Gross. |
|---|---|---|
| Egg, | $4 65 | $4 20 |
| Stove, | $5 00 | $4 66 |
| Chestnut, | $4 25 | $3 80 |
| Pea, | $2 90 | $2 55 |

### Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

| LEAVE | 1 A.M. | 3 P.M. | 5 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montandon | 9 00 | 1.55 | 6.20 |
| Lewisburg | 7.15 | 2.20 | 6.35 |
| Coburn | 9.25 | | |
| Arr. at Spring Mills | 9 50 | | |

EASTWARD.

| LEAVE | 2 A.M | 4 A.M. | 6 P.M |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spring Mills | | 10 10 | |
| Coburn | | 10 35 | |
| Lewisburg | 6 35 | 12 45 | 5.45 |
| Arr. at Montandon | 6 50 | 1.00 | 6 00 |

Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E F Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's, it has a yellow wrapper around it, his photograph on outside. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six for $5 00. Ask your druggist for it, and if he has it not, get of the Proprietor, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free, by enclosing three-cent stamp.

WORMS WORMS WORMS.

E F Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

20 feb 4t

SMITH SHOP FOR RENT

The undersigned has a dwelling house and smith shop for rent. A good Blacksmith with a small family can learn of a good location for business, by calling on

WM. COLYER, Potter twp.

27 feb 1m

### ORGAN DEDICATION.

The dedicating ceremonies of the organ recently purchased for the use of the Reformed church, near Farmer's Mills on Sabbath evening, Feb. 16th. The church was crowded. The choir then rendered an anthem with Miss Krape as soloist.

Their former pastor, Rev. Shoemaker, preached and at the conclusion of the sermon, a prayer, and hymn, Rev. Rader proceeded to dedicate the organ.

The amount of collection was almost enough to pay the entire debt.

Bunnell & Aikens have all the latest and best songs.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Centre county from January 1st, 1878, to January 1st, 1879.

D. A. MUSSER, Treas. of Centre Co

| Jan 6, 1879 DR | |
|---|---|
| To amt outstanding taxes Jan 1 1878 | $ 51,709 5 |
| To taxes assessed for 1878 | 42,075 8 |
| To cash received of County Commissioners | 17,931 5 |
| To amt rec'd for Redemption U S Lands | 489 4 |
| To amt rec'd for taxes on U S Lands | 3,535 6 |
| To amt rec'd for U S Lands sold | 213 3 |
| To County Order for bal. due Jan 1, 1878 | 1,199 0 |
| Balance | 824 27 |
| Total | $ 117,979 71 |
| Jan 6, 1879 CR | |
| By bal. at settlement Jan 1, 1878 | $ 1,199 08 |
| By County warrants paid | 51,750 94 |
| By outstanding taxes Jan 1 '79 | 60,152 22 |
| By exonorations to collectors | 724 27 |
| By commissions | 1,290 88 |
| By salary | 2,000 00 |
| By stationery | 10 00 |
| By amt transferred to Attorneys for collection | 852 42 |
| Total | $ 117,979 71 |
| Jan 6, 1879 | |
| By balance due Treasurer at settlement | $ 824 27 |

D A MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

| Jan 6, 1879 DR | |
|---|---|
| To balance due State at settlement Jan 1 1878 | $ 1,882 48 |
| To outstanding taxes Jan 1 '78 | 4 682 08 |
| To taxes assessed for 1878 | 2,138 69 |
| To special tax received of Collectors for 1872 | 16 21 |
| Total | $ 8,699 41 |
| Jan 6 1879 | |
| To bal. due State at settlem't | $341 36 |
| Jan 6, 1879 CR | |
| By outstanding tax Jan 1, 1879 | $ 4,961 84 |
| By State Treasurer receipts | 3,000 00 |
| By Treasurer's commission | 65 00 |
| By exoneration to Collectors | 197 10 |
| By commission | 134 16 |
| Balance | 341 36 |
| Total | $ 8,699 41 |

We the undersigned Auditors of Centre county do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treasurer of Centre county, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 18th day of January, A. D. 1879

JAMES T. STUART, [Seal]
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [Seal] Auditors.
T. B. JAMISON, [Seal]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners' Pay.

| | |
|---|---|
| Andrew Gregg balance 1877 .58, services '78 $633.26 | $ 633 84 |
| H A Mingle balance '77 81 81, services '78, 522.32 | 604.13 |
| J N Hall bal. '77, 25 34, services 1878, 593 00 | 618.34 |
| H Beck, Commissioners' Clerk services 1878 | 700—2,556 31 |
| **Jury Commissioners.** | |
| N J Mitchell, services | $ 21 34 |
| H Keller services | 27 50 |
| H Beck services as clerk | 35— 83 84 |
| **County Auditors.** | |
| Wm McFarlane serv's | $30 00 |
| A J Griest services | 30 00 |
| Jos Gilliland | 30 00 |
| C L Buffington services as clerk | 30 00—120 |
| **Improvement and Repairs.** | |
| John D Lieb, lumber for jail | $73 22 |
| J McDermot, paving and steps for jail | 31.00 |
| D K Geiss, lightning rods C H | 25.00 |
| Doak & Lonberger, painting dome Court house | 34.00 |
| L A Straub, work at C house | 17 15 |
| Geo Tate work at C H | 2.00 |
| W T Twitmire, tinning C H | 37.78 |
| J H Fellenbaum, repairing furnace for jail | 20 50—240 66 |
| **Court Expenses.** | |
| Jurors' pay | $ 5,012 39 |
| Commonwealth Costs | 4,569.41 |
| J H Vosburg, Court Reporter | 565.00 |
| J I Hagerman Court Reporter | 10.00 |
| B Galbraith, Court crier | 112 00 |
| B Galbraith, janitor | 350 00—462 00 |
| Tipstaves pay | 281 00 |
| M J Dolan, special detective | 150 00 |
| L W Munson, Court proclamations | 88.00 |
| L W Munson, summoning jurors | 185.80—11,323 60 |
| **ORDINARY EXPENCES.** | |
| Robt McKnight gas bills for Court house and jail | $ 880 05 |
| J R & C T Alexander coal | 271 72 |
| J H Dobbins, M D, medical services | 100 00 |
| Agricultural Society appropriation | 100 00 |
| Western Penitentiary for keeping convicts | 461 70 |
| Insane Asylum, Danville keeping insane | 2,196 33 |
| Assessors pay | 1,258 33 |
| Road views | 648 40 |
| Election expenses | 1,305 11 |
| Insurance on public buildings | 371 75 |
| Teachers Institute | 79 80 |
| Agnew Moore, bal. on jail contract | 7 50 |
| Real Estate paid Sheriff's fees on Swiers' property | 36 89 |
| Scalp premiums paid | 992 00 |
| Constable's pay | 392 11 |
| Road damages paid to Samuel W Gardner | 60 00 |
| Premiums to Collecters | 25 00 |
| Inquests on dead bodies | 163 71 |
| C M Bower, Commissoners' Attorney | 75 00 |
| Running turnpike line between Boggs, Burnside and Snow Shoe | 188 00 |
| Harris township paid on Fire Commission | 20 00 |
| D A Musser, Treas, bal. due last year | 1,199 08 |
| Commission paid Attorneys on collections | 64 44 |
| Interest paid on loans | 3,209 63 |
| Commissions on Lunacy | 88 50 |
| L W Munson, Sheriff on account | 2,648 88 |
| D F Fortney auditing County officers' accounts | 35 00 |
| H Y Stitzer, stationery Commissioners' office | 22 19 |
| F P Musser, transcribing U S land tax | 4 00 |
| Adams express Co., paid freight | 3 81 |
| Theo Gordon, returned tax on U S lands | 4 00 |
| R J Doak, painting case Surveyors office | 50 |
| A Williams, blank books Prothonotary office | 103 70 |
| A Williams, stationery for Proth'y office | 15 00 |
| A Williams amt bill fees rend | 249 58 |
| L A Straub, repairing Commissioners vault | 8 87 |
| J M Kechline, water tax C H and jail '77 | 125 00 |
| F P Blair, clock for Commissioners' office | 2 00 |
| J N Hall, expense to Millheim bridge | 3 95 |
| J N Hall, delivering duplicates | 12 50 |
| J N Hall, expense to Moshannon bridge | 5 40 |
| J N Hall, ½ expense to Moshannon bridge | 3 00 |
| J N Hall, delivering election papers | 3 00 |
| J N Hall, expense to Spring Mills | 3 00 |
| A Gregg, expense to Port Matilda bridge | 3 50 |
| A Gregg, delivering assessm'ts " " | 2 00 |
| " " duplicate | 1 00 |
| " ½ ex. to Moshannon bridge | 5 00 |
| A Gregg, expenses seeing collecters | 3 00 |
| Refunding tax | 5 00 |
| " unseated lands | 134 58 |
| Redemption " | 592 09 |
| Bills and notes paid | 358 08 |
| **Bridges.** | 13,349 14 |
| Bridge views | 71 60 |
| **Millheim Bridge.** | |
| S Brugger engineer | 105 65 |
| H D Yeager contractor | 390 00 |
| Murray, Dougal & Co | 725 00 |
| **Moshannon Bridge.** | |
| S Brugger engineer | 122 33 |
| J E Sporing contractor | 885 00 |
| **Spring Mills Bridge.** | |
| S Brugger engineer | 70 62 |
| Murray, Dougal & Co | 719 00 |
| John Caldron contractor | 350 00 |
| **Unionville Bridge.** | |
| J W Forrey contractor | 400 00 |
| J G Jones planking for Port Matilda bridge | 100 00 |
| I E Sporing repairs Howard dam bridge | 12 50 |
| P Newman planks Howard dam bridge | 4 38 |
| Jno Schenck planks Howard dam bridge | 10 45 |
| C P Jones repairs at Milesburg bridge | 39 00 |
| A W Reese repairs at Port Matilda bridge | 17 00 |
| H D Yeager Painting Forks bridge | 5 00 |
| H C Holter repairs at Howard dam bridge | 2 50 |
| J C Cook plank for Howard dam bridge | 12 00 |
| H A Mingle pay to Philipsb'g | 10 00 |
| delivering duplicates | 20 00 |
| H A Mingle expense to Milton | 3 00 |
| Commissioners' expenses to Philipsburg | 19 00 |
| Commissioners' expense to Port Matilda and Lock Haven | 15 25 |
| Henry Beck entering 179 cases in Indictment Docket | 22 36 |
| H Beck delivering assessments | 12 50 |
| " " duplicates | 7 18 |
| " telegram and hatchet | 1 25 |
| Fare for prisoners &c | 1 58 |
| L L Beck copyi'g registrations | 16 00 |
| Penna R R Co | 1 08 |
| D Everhart repairing floor in Commissioners' office | 1 00 |
| Hayes Colter & Co, casting for furnace | 16 50 |
| Jos Devling revising sale list | 3 50 |
| " work on U. S. land book | 10 00 |
| Hoffer & Kline soap for C H | 1 15 |
| A Sussman grass seed for C H yard | 20 |
| Jas Harris & Co. rake for C H yard | 70 |
| Jas Welch & Co, Stationery | 20 |
| Rubber type Co, stamp for Treasurer's office | 1 00 |
| Jno Spangler use of house for holding Appeals | 5 00 |
| D Garman meals for Jurors | 6 50 |
| Jno T Johnson postage, envelopes &c | 29 79 |
| Mrs Haller cleaning Commissioners' office | 1 25 |
| Houseal & Teller meals for Jurors | 6 00 |
| H J Haout box pens | 2 00 |
| Pat Kelley removing ashes C H and jail | 9 50 |
| C M Read ink and stand for Com'rs office | 1 00 |
| D A Musser Treasurer advertising U S lands not sold | 160 00 |
| T J Lee repairing locks C H | 1 50 |
| Wilson & M'Farlane nails for C H | 4 13 |
| Irs C Mitchell Attorneys fees | 11 12 |
| E A Smith repairs at C H | 2 50 |
| J A S Mallory repairing gate at C H | 75 |
| F P Musser maki'g duplicates | 16 00 |
| D A Musser Treasurer 148 tracts U S land sold County | 387 76 |
| Lucas & Garbrick ice for C H | 2 38 |
| Wm Mann deed books | 13 75 |
| D K Geise work at dome C H | 2 30 |
| D Garman delivering election papers | 4 00 |
| M Hartman scrubbing offices | 1 50 |
| W Mann Appearance docket | 15 00 |
| W F Reeder clerk Congressional returns | 4 00 |
| I C Mitchell clerk Senatorial returns | 4 00 |
| W H Blair Congressional return judge | 1 50 |
| W F Reeber Senatorial return judge | 1 50 |
| W S Wolf Judicial return judge | 15 10 |
| Reber and Rankin clerks general election count | 10 00 |
| H A Williams glazing at C H | 2 60 |
| J S Persons sale fee | 1 00 |
| S A Brew & Son bill for papering | 3 50 |
| Dan'l Derr repairing pipes &c | 4 65 |
| J Zeller & Son bill medicine at jail | 2 00 |
| Houseal & Teller meals for Jurors | 5 20 |
| J M Kechline water tax C H and jail '78 | 125 00 |
| F P Musser expense visiting collectors | 4 58 |
| W A Tobias books for Recorder's office | 5 95 |
| Jno M'Dermot repairing range at jail | 6 00 |
| Nora McAllister washing for prisoners | 8 98 |
| Penna R R Co freight on fire back at jail | 1 11 |
| J Reynolds & Son fire brick at jail | 2 00 |
| W S Galbraith repairing pipes at jail | 4 00 |
| Wilson & McFarlane wall brush at jail | 65 |
| Geo Chase repairing furnace at jail | 5 20 |
| Pat Kelley removing ashes at jail | 4 00 |
| J Reynolds & Son water back at jail | 7 50 |
| Jno D Leib for lumber at jail | 2 80 |
| Alex Green cleaning pipes " | 2 00 |
| J N Shope work on range " | 2 00 |
| Adams Ex Co. C O D. bill band cuffs &c at jail | 29 75 |
| J H Fellenbaum repairing locks at jail | 3 50 |
| F Deschner repairing shackles at jail | 1 00 |
| Jno McDermont work at cess pool at jail | 4 00 |
| W S Galbraith for plumbing at jail | 7 00 |
| Jno McDermot repairing oven at jail | 4 25 |
| Jno Hoffer clothing for prisoners at jail | 7 87 |
| W F Reynolds for wood at jail | 27 50 |
| H A Williams glazing " | 5 30 |
| Jno M'Dermot for work " | 20 30 |
| **Printing Bills.** | |
| P Gray Meek bill | 147 85 |
| E T Tuten " | 214 05 |
| F Kurtz " | 137 55 |
| F L Hurter " | 110 12 |
| Bender & Beck " | 13 50 |
| Walter & Deninger bill | 134 50 |
| Howard Barnes printing Mercantile Appraiser's list | 40 00 |
| Total Expenditures | $51,750 94 |

L W MUNSON, Sheriff:

| January 1, 1879 DR. | |
|---|---|
| To County orders paid you | 2,922 68 |
| To fines and cost collected | 112 65 |
| | $3 035 33 |
| To balance due County | $293 24 |
| CR. | |
| By bal at settlement Jan 1 '78 | $ 622 68 |
| By protest fee on Lingle note paid | 5 19 |
| By bill sundries for jail | 38 65 |
| By boarding prisoners 2512 days at 40c | 1,004 80 |
| By Commonwealth costs from docket | 147 72 |
| By Turnkey fees | 85 00 |
| By conveying 8 prisoners to Penitentiary | 210 00 |
| By conveying 4 to Insane Hospital | 160 00 |
| By summoning 516 Jurors at April, August, Nov. and January Courts | 186 80 |
| By notifying Traverse Jurors not to come (twice) | 10 00 |
| By advertising Court Proclamations | 88 00 |
| By advertising Election Proclamations | 174 25 |
| Balance | 293 24 |
| Total | $3,035 33 |

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, CENTRE COUNTY } SS.

We the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Counties and Townships, and County and Township Officers." We met at the Commissioners' office, Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday in January, 1879, and did audit, and settle, and adjust the several accounts, set forth in the forgoing statement.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 18th day of January, A. D., 1879.

JAMES T. STEWART, [Seal]
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [Seal] Auditors.
T. B. JAMISON, [Seal]

CENTRE COUNTY, SS

We the undersigned, Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the forgoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said County, from the 1st of January, 1878, to the 1st of January, 1879.

ANDREW GREGG,
GEORGE SWAB,
JACOB DUNKLE.
Commissioners.

Attest: H. BECK, Clerk.

OUTSTANDING TAXES DUE BY COLLECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **1871.** | | |
| H Carton, Bellefonte | 207 28— | 207 28 |
| **1872** | | |
| John Ward, Half Moon | 256 97 | |
| D Robb, Liberty | 14 52— | 271 49 |
| **1873** | | |
| Charles Brown, Bellefonte | 360 76 | |
| Joseph Ross, Spring | 162 07 | |
| D Malone, Boggs | 18 05 | |
| L C Rearich, Marion | 144 07— | 679 95 |
| **1874** | | |
| Joseph Fox, Bellefonte | 973 11 | |
| Wm Riddles, Philipsb'rg | 845 93 | |
| *D Tohn, Benner | 223 52 | |
| F Kerchoff, Curtin | 123 28 | |
| Wm Cross, Half Moon | 8 65 | |
| H B Wilcox, Rush | 558 11 | |
| H D Yeager, Snow Shoe | 125 75— | 2858 35 |
| **1875** | | |
| Chas Brown, Bellefonte | 1438 08 | |
| J P Shope, Milesburg | 231 85 | |
| H L Barnhart, Boggs | 103 88 | |
| John T Lucas, Curtin | 49 12 | |
| H B Wilcox, Rush | 76 74 | |
| Jas Watson, Snow Shoe | 84 60— | 1984 27 |
| **1876** | | |
| J H Morrison, Bellefonte | 1311 82 | |
| T M Hall, Milesburg | 144 37 | |
| *W C M'Cutcheon, Philipsburg | 227 59 | |
| C Diehl, Howard Boro | 73 56 | |
| J C Walker, Boggs | 365 68 | |
| William Mann, Curtin | 158 07 | |
| J T Stewart, Harris | 124 37 | |
| *Jno A Stover, Liberty | 148 78 | |
| D Harter, Marion | 532 90 | |
| Wm Weiser, Penn | 581 73 | |
| G W Koch, Potter | 771 08 | |
| F H Dale, Rush | 46 71 | |
| John Noll, Spring | 583 55 | |
| John H Beck, Walker | 16 70— | 5081 91 |
| **1877** | | |
| *R L Shirk—Milesburg | 155 22 | |
| *J Gorton—Philipsburg | 261 66 | |
| *H C Holter—Howard B. | 201 87 | |
| R W Ammerman—Unionvile | 59 17 | |
| *U Stover—Benner | 834 96 | |
| *J C Walker—Boggs | 777 58 | |
| *E Musser—College | 637 92 | |
| C Singer—Curtin | 179 47 | |
| *W H Fry—Ferguson | 2003 69 | |
| F D Hosterman—Gregg | 609 33 | |
| *John Myers—Harris | 393 74 | |
| George Gensamer—Half Moon | 446 54 | |
| ¶D W Kline—Huston | 59 77 | |
| ¶J M Kline—Howard | 422 90 | |
| *David Robb—Liberty | 670 04 | |
| *D W Orr—Marion | 461 87 | |
| Joel Morris—Miles | 197 50 | |
| *G W F Gray—Patton | 510 85 | |
| *Wm Smith—Penn | 359 29 | |
| *Henry Swab—Potter | 1038 37 | |
| F H Dale—Rush | 353 29 | |
| *H J Tibbins—Spring | 1316 94 | |
| Jos Thompson—S Shoe | 108 70 | |
| Wm Miller—Taylor | 231 22 | |
| *J T Dunkle—Walker | 762 04 | |
| W H Williams—Worth | 110 69— | 13275 57 |
| **1878** | | |
| *Wm Jones—Bellefonte | 3910 24 | |
| E H Carr—Milesburg | 428 48 | |
| E O Matters—Philipsb'g | 770 97 | |
| Sam'l Brickley—Howard Boro | 305 12 | |
| Chas Smith, Sr—Unionville | 168 88 | |
| *Thos Perdue—Benner | 1651 14 | |
| E J Bates—Burnside | 130 43 | |
| J C Walker—Boggs | 1157 23 | |
| *John A Rupp—College | 2612 19 | |
| Henry Theil—Curtin | 230 86 | |
| *John H Gates—Ferguson | 2949 76 | |
| *C P Leitzell—Gregg | 3213 55 | |
| *D H Rote—Haines | 1882 57 | |
| *Jno Carper, Jr—Harris | 1897 15 | |
| *Ellis Lytle—Half Moon | 1039 05 | |
| John Craig—Huston | 466 88 | |
| *J M Kline—Howard | 816 86 | |
| *D M Barlow jr—Liberty | 804 44 | |
| *Wm Irwin—Marion | 1337 14 | |
| *Reuben Grim—Miles | 1597 14 | |
| *Wm Tressler—Patton | 1201 39 | |
| John D Foote—Penn | 2052 07 | |
| *Jas C Boal—Potter | 3529 31 | |
| F H Dale—Rush | 798 26 | |
| *A J Swartz—Spring | 2395 81 | |
| Jos Thompson—S Shoe | 349 51 | |
| Sam'l Hoover—Taylor | 425 24 | |
| Wm Spotts—Union | 296 16 | |
| *Cline Zimmerman—Walker | 2086 56 | |
| *Sam'l Stevens—Worth | 280 85— | 40755 24 |
| Total taxes outstanding. | | $65114 06 |

Marked * paid part since settlement.
Marked ¶ paid full since settlement.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT, of Centre Co.

| January 1, 1879. DR. | | |
|---|---|---|
| To notes and bonds outstanding | | 85712 90 |
| To balance due D A Musser, Treasurer | | 824 27 |
| To balance due Murray, Dougal & Co | | 1284 40 |
| To balance due And Gregg, Commissioner | | 12 24 |
| Total | | 87833 81 |
| To balance due by County | | $9715 58 |
| CR. | | |
| By notes held by Com'rs | | 2297 57 |
| By amount in hands of Attorneys for collection | | 2726 79 |
| By taxes outstanding January 1, 1879 | | 65114 06 |
| By amount due from boroughs and townships for keeping insane as below: | | |
| Philipsburg Borough | 2136 22 | |
| Benner Township | 125 97 | |
| Spring Township | 1639 99 | |
| Milesburg Borough | 262 90 | |
| Huston Township | 666 40 | |
| Bellefonte Borough | 1023 58 | |
| Parterage estate | 70 00 | |
| Patton Township | 10 52 | |
| College Township | 123 23— | 6058 81 |
| Amount due from Clearfield Co | | 1145 86 |
| Am't due from Harris twp. Fire commission | | 20 00 |
| Value of real estate bought on ac't of debts | | 461 89 |
| Balance due from L W Munson, Sheriff | | 293 24 |
| Balance | | 9715 59 |
| Total | | 87833 81 |

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law, Office on Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa. 27 feb tf

### DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT.

The well known store stand at Farmer's Mills, with dwelling house, barn, and outbuildings, and about twenty (20) acres of farming land is offered for rent. This is a capital chance to open up business. For particulars call on or address

J. B. FISHER, Penn Hall, Pa.

16 jan tf.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE!—

The farms are situated in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., about two miles southwest of Centre Hall, and about one mile west of the "Old Fort," in the heart of Penns Valley.

No 1 containing

**215 ACRES, more or less.**

About 175 acres cleared, and 40 acres well timbered with thrifty white oak, large BRICK HOUSE, BANK BARN (new) 90x45 feet, Wash House, Bake House, and outbuildings, all in good repair, and an ORCHARD of choice fruit.

No 2 containing

**259 ACRES, more or less.**

About 200 acres cleared, and 59 acres well timbered with thrifty white oak, mostly heavy, large BRICK HOUSE, BANK BARN (new) 85x40 feet, Wash House, Wagon Shed, Corn Cribs and other outbuildings, running water at the house and at the barn, and a LARGE ORCHARD.

The farms are under good cultivation; first quality limestone land, and two of the best and most desirable farms in Penns Valley. The Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad is graded through one of the farms, and when finished will have nearest Station at "Old Fort." Will be sold very low if application be made soon to

ADAM HOY, Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

6 feb 4t

INQUEST NOTICE.— In the matter of the estate of Abraham Reber, deceased, late of Miles township, Centre county, Pa.

To Pollie Reber, George Reber, Michael Reber, Lydia Zehner, Geo. H. Zehner, Margaret Wieland, Geo. Washington Wieland, Eve Reber, Annie Kerns and J. F. Kerns, the heirs and legal representatives of Abraham Reber, deceased.

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of Partition issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county and to me directed an Inquest will be held at the late residence of Abraham Reber, deceased, in the township of Miles, and county of Centre, on Tuesday the 11th day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock, a. m., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa. February 7, '79. } JONH SPANGLER, Sheriff. 13 feb 4t

---

# The Fall Season for the year 1878 is now opening and a New and EXCELLENT STOCK OF
## FALL AND WINTER GOODs IS COMING IN

AT GUGGENHEIMER & CO.'S, CENTRE HALL, and which will be sold at LOWEST FIGURES. They have an immense stock and well assorted in every line. THEY HAVE

***Dress Goods, Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Notions, Groceries, &c., at Lowest Prices.***

IT WILL BE TO YOUR INTEREST TO "PATRONIZE YOUR HOME MERCHANTS," INSTEAD OF GOING AWAY FROM HOME. GIVE US A CALL IMMEDIATELY. KEEPS THE BEST SOLE LEATHER—VERY CHEAP. ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER

# HARRY K. HICKS,

(Successor to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

**Hardware, Stoves, Oils, Paints Glass, Putty, &c., &c.**

☞Also has the agency of the South Bend Chilled Plow for this county.☜

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS

**PENNS VALLEY INSTITUTE**

The spring session of this Select School will be opened on the 14th of April next in the Public School building at Centre Hall. Its pleasant situation, central position and easy access together with abundant accommodations and a thorough literary and classical course of study, make this a desirable school for persons from a distance. Boarding can be had at very reasonable rates. Tuition from 4 to 8 dollars. For further particulars address

H. F. BITNER, A. B., Prin. Penn Hall, Pa.

feb20 8t

INQUEST NOTICE.— In the matter of the estate of Christian Neese, deceased late of Penn township, Centre county, Pa

To Jacob Neese (of Penn Hall), Elizabeth Neese, Catherine Feidler, Wm Neese (of Millheim), Samuel Neese, Emanuel Neese, Elizabeth Alexander, Harriet Neese, Jacob Neese (of Spring Mills), John Neese, Sarah Greve, Wm. Grove, Rebecca Moyer, Henry Moyer, Willard Neese, Elmer Neese and J. J. Hartsaugh, guardian of the said Willard Neese and Elmer Neese, Peter Neese, Samuel Neese, William Neese (of Penn Hall) James Neese, Catherine Gentzel, James D. Gentzel, Thomas J. Neese, Alexander W. Neese, Mary Jane Smith, Silas Smith, Wm. Krape, Michael Nearhood, Leah Whitehill, Thomas Whitehill, Rebecca Bouey, John Bouey, Catherine Aly, David Aly, A. K. Nearhood, Lazarus H. Nearhood, John Geary, Mary Beaver, Samuel Beaver, Christian Moyer, Andrew Moyer and David Geary, the heirs and legal representatives of Christian Neese, deceased:

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of Christian Neese, deceased, in the township of Penn, and county of Centre, on Wednesday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock, a. m., of said day for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among her heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present if you think proper

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa. February 7, '79. } JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff. 13 feb 4t

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.—

In the matter of the petition of Samuel J. Herring, et al, for citation on the heirs and legal representatives of Peter Durst, dec'd, to show cause why specific performance of contract should not be decreed. The undersigned, a commissioner appointed to take testimony of the petitioners and all other testimony if found, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested, at his office, in Bellefonte, Pa., on Tuesday, the 18th day of March, next at 10 o'clock, a. m., to attend to the duties of his appointment.

W. A. MORRISON, Commissioner.

feb 3t

BELLEFONTE

# MUSIC STORE.

—o—



**Pianos! Pianos!**

**ORGANS!**

**Sewing Machines!**

ALSO

**SMALL INSTRUMENTS.**

**VIOLINS, $1,50 ACCORDEONS, $2**

**9 Stop Organs, 2 Full Set of Reeds, Price $270, Only $55.**

**13 Stop Organs, 3 Full Set of Reeds, Price $340, Only $75.**

(This Organ has the "Grand Organ Knee Swell.")

**7 Octave Rosewood Pianos, Only $130.**

**Second-hand Organs for $25.**

**Second-hand Pianos for $50.**

CHICKERING PIANOS.
STEINWAY PIANOS.
ARION PIANOS.
WATERS PIANOS.

—o—

ESTY ORGANS.
WATERS ORGANS.
WOODS ORGANS.
MASON & HAMLIN DUCLET ORGANS.

—o—

New DOMESTIC Sewing Machine, $30.00.

New WHITE Sewing Machine, $25.

New ST. JOHN Sewing Machine, $25,00

New Improved SINGER Sewing Machine, $22.50.

New Improved HOWE Sewing Machine, $22.50.

Second hand Sewing Machine for $5.

No Agents employed, The buyers get the Agents profit. Come and see for yourself.

We are the only party who buy our own Machines and Organs for cash. We are prepared to give customers all the advantage.

BUNNELL & AIKENS.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick on hand for sale at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.

17 aug tf. H. E. ZERBE

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Allison, late of Potter twp., deceased, having been granted to the under signed, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law, for settlement.

All accounts remaining unsettled after Jan'y 1, '79, will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection.

WM. M. ALLISON, JAS. A. BEAVER, Executors.

CENTRE HALL

# Furniture Rooms!

**EZRA KRUMBINE,**

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. He has constantly on hand and makes to order

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

His stock of ready made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship, and is all made under his immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb 20

**HENRY BOOZER,**
**CENTRE HALL,**
MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage is kindly solicited. 11 apr, 1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Evert, late of Penn township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement. SAM'L EVERT, GEORGE BOWER, Executors.

feb13 6t

**NEW PENSION LAW.**

All pensions by new law, begin back at day of discharge. Rejected cases also re-opened. Pensioners and applicants, send two stamps for new law, blanks and instructions to N. W. FITZGERALD, Box 588, Washington, D. C. 13feb4t

## Spring Mills O. K!

NEW ROOM! NEW GOODS!

at I. J. Grenoble's Store!

SPRING MILLS,

has the goods. Largest stock!

# SELECTION UNSURPASSED! Prices Lower than Ever,

And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.

Also a Complete Assortment of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys. Suits as low as to be had in the city.

**Imported and Domestic DRYGOODS!**

Full lines of

MERINO UNDERWEARS,
For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children.

Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

And the most complete assortment of

# NOTIONS

in Central Pennsylvania, and prices that will compel you in self defence to buy of him. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18oc

A full line of Howe Sewing Machines and Needles for all kinds of machines.

Also deals in all kinds of Grain. Market price paid for the same. A specialty in COAL by the car load.

***Jas. Harris & Co.***

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

—o—

# HARDWARE,

—o—

# IRON, NAILS,

—o—

# PAINTS,

—o—

# OILS, ETC.,

JAS. HARRIS & CO. Bellefonte.

☞BARGAINS.

**Bargains!**

**Bargains!**

In MEN'S and BOYS,

BOOTS and SHOES!

also a LARGE VARIETY of

CHILDREN'S SHOES, at

**LOUIS DOLL'S Shoe Store.**

opposite the Bush house, Bellefonte, room formerly occupied by John Powers. apr25y

**Candy Manufactory & Bakery.**

Mr. Albert Kauth,

At the

BISHOP STREET BAKERY,

is now making the very best

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES,

in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An Excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me. ALBERT KAUTH. nov1

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine. 28 mar, y

NEW

# Grocery and Confectionery,

AT CENTRE HALL.

The undersigned has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery, and will always keep a full line of goods, at lowest possible prices, and kindly asks a share of the public patronage. His stock consists of

COFFEES,
SUGERS, TEAS, SYRYPS,
SOAPS, SALT.

All kinds of
CHOICE TOBACCOES AND SEGARS,
and all fruits of the season generally in Stock
BEST SWEET POTATOES.
Also a full line of CONFECTIONERIES
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange.

I sell low for CASH and PRODUCE.

26sept y C. DINGES.

# W. A. CURRY,

**Boot & Shoe Maker,**

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call feb13 1y

# New Pianos $125

Each, and all styles, including GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT all strictly *first class*, sold at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices, direct to the purchaser. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS—over 12,000 in use. Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co. —Factory established over 36 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
5 sept 1y 21 East 15th Street, N. Y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my8-73.

TRADE MARK. "VIBRATOR" Reg. March 21, 1874.

**THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,**

WITH IMPROVED

**MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,**

And Steam Thresher Engines,

Made only by

**NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.**



THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

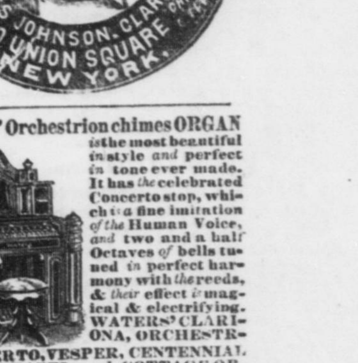
FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

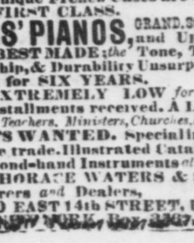
OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

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## FOR THE FAIR SEX.

### Wives of the Khedive.

Julia Ward Howe describes a visit to the wives of the khedive of Egypt as follows: The day before yesterday was the first day of Bairam, a great Moslem festival, something like our New Year's day. On this day we were allowed to visit the three princesses, wives of the khedive. We had been admonished to wear our best clothes, and, if possible, to avoid black, as the Egytians are very superstitious about visits from people wearing that hue. My daughter, fortunately, had a dress of the lilac silk, which was not unsuitable to the occasion. I was obliged to appear in black velvet, modified by a white bonnet, which though hastily improvised, had a gay and festive appearance. We were also told to wear all our jewelry, which was not a very laborious thing to do. So we went, and a row of black eunuchs stood before the door of the palace. Two of them helped us to alight. Having crossed the threshold we found ourselves in a little world women, where one man only had the right to come. Here cigarettes were brought us, which etiquette required us to accept. A whiff or two quite satisfied our entertainers. We were presently introduced into the presence of the three wives, of whom the third one, also much the youngest and prettiest, spoke French tolerably.

After shaking hands with each in turn we were invited to take seats, and chibouks were brought us, whose length reached from our mouth to the carpet. I wrestled with mine as well as I could, but by good fortune it was not well lighted, and I only got one good puff of the tobacco, which caused me to cough with some violence. Then we had coffee brought in porcelain cups, the stand for each cup being richly set with diamonds. Then, with profound courtesying, we took our leave. In the great hall below several attendants brought us beautiful bowls of porcelain set with diamonds, filled with a sour-sweet spiced drink, which we were afterwards told was sherbet. These women also carried napkins with golden fringes. Then our carriage was brought to the door, the eunuchs helped us to get into it, our "dais" or footman ran on before, and we drove away.

### News and Notes for Women.

Physicians say wearing a veil is injurious to the eyes.

Indian silks that will wash like cotton are worn in England. They cost about sixty-two cents a yard.

Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, the inventor of the dress that bears her name, is living in a small town in Iowa.

Mrs. Hayes is wearing a walking suit of dark garnet camel's hair combined with satin, and a bonnet to match.

Brides wear so many flowers set closely together on the head that they seem to have on little capotes of orange blossoms from which the veils depend.

Narrow-pointed boots have produced their effect even on girls in England, who are supposed to walk so much that they can endure everything, and they are accused of limping sadly.

At weddings the friends of the bride should give articles of household use as wedding presents, and those of the groom should bestow things which would belong to the bride personally.

Victoria Woodhull is reported living in splendid style in London, near Sydenham palace, sporting coaches, liveried servants, and all paraphernalia of a stout income. The wonder is whose money she is living on.

The "balayeuse," which is now considered indispensable, is apt to render a dress inflammable; at a recent wedding the bride and the bridemaids had theirs scorched and nearly ign ted by standing close to an over-heated register.

Two English ladies have received the cross of St. Elizabeth at Bucharest, for their aid and services during the late war between Russia and Turkey. One is Mrs. Mansfield, wife of the late consul-general, the other, Mrs. Mawer, wife of the English physician, the latter lady, aided by subscriptions, having started and maintained a small hospital.

### Chinese Humor.

An American connected with one of the consulates in China has translated some of the Chinese poems into English. Among them are some verses which prove, alas! that the "humorist" is abroad even in that far land. The production is entitled "Fanning the Grave, or the Wife Tested," and tells how a wife whose husband was sick unto death promised him that she would not marry again until the mold on his grave should be dry. After his burial the conscientious widow applied herself assiduously to basten the drying of the grave by fanning it. This accomplished, she married one Chuang, who, wishing to test her, feigned sickness, avowed that he was about to die, and besought her not to take unto herself another husband.

"Oh, make your mind easy," she sobbing replied.
"I have said I won't wed and I won't;
But ah! what grave doubts your last words implied—
Don't say them again, dearest, don't!
Tales of virtuous women in old books I've read,
And my bosom with ardor has glowed;
I'll emulate them, I have inwardly said—
If I don't do the same I'll be blowed."

Chuang then dies contentedly and after he is encoffined makes his escape, disguises himself as a young man and makes love to Mrs. Chuang as together they watch over the empty coffin. "The next day the funeral-baked meats serve as the wedding dinner." The unrecognized Chuang shams illness again and declares that nothing will cure him but the brains of a living man or of one who has not been dead more than three days." "Old Chuang's will do," says his relict as she vanishes, whereupon Chuang takes off his disguise and settles himself in the coffin again. His spouse soon appears with an axe and smashes the lid, upon which Chuang bounds up with a "hello!" To an invitation to explain, Mrs. Chuang remarks:

"I felt sure you must be living, so to welcome you once more.
My mourning robes I tore off and my wedding garments wore."

To which answers her lord:

"Your tale is plausible, but I think you'd better stop;
Don't fatigue yourself by telling lies; just let the matter drop.
To test your faithlessness to me I've been merely shamming dead.
I'm the youth you just now married—my widow I've just wed."

### Forests in Europe.

The proportion of land covered with forests throughout Europe is twenty-nine per cent., of which Russia and Sweden furnish the greatest part. In Russia, forty per cent. of the territory is covered with woods, and of this some 200,000,000 acres are covered with pines and other cone-bearing trees. Sweden and Norway have thirty-four per cent., chiefly birch, maple, pine, fir and willow. Austria has twenty-nine per cent., Germany has twenty-six per cent. and France seventeen. Far below these comes Spain, with its cork woods and evergreen oak forests, covering seven per cent. of the land, and Holland and Belgium with the same. Portugal comes next with five per cent., and Great Britain follows with four per cent. The percentage annually decreases in all countries rapidly.

### A Mule that Can Count.

There is a mule driven on one of the First South street cars, in Salt Lake City, apparently a little more sensible than others. It is generally on the morning shift, and has to make five round trips before the team is changed. Every day, as soon as the mule comes on the fifth return trip from the upper end of the line, it begins to whinny half a block before he reaches Second East street, and if the change team does not happen to be waiting, and the driver has to run to the bank corner and return before changing, it will stretch its neck and whinny again, louder than before, about the same distance before it reaches the place. How that mule keeps track of the fifth trip is more than its driver has found out.

"Cupid's Captives" the Chicago *Tribune* heads a list of marriages. Captives of his beau and spear.

### A Plea for Vegetables.

In the London *Times* William G. Ward writes to urge a greater cultivation and use of vegetables, especially of leguminous kinds. He speaks a very good word for lentils, which were of old a favorite dish in Egypt and Palestine, but are almost entirely unknown to this generation. Lentils, or "lentiles," as the Bible calls them, are a sort of black bean inclosed in a long pod and ripening with a thick skin. The flour is very sweet and nourishing. According to Boussingault's scale fifty-six parts of white haricot beans, or fifty seven parts of lentils, or sixty-seven parts of peas, are equivalent to 100 parts of wheat flour. This shows lentils to have high value as nutriment. They make delicious soups and can be cooked in as many attractive ways as the common bean. Mr. Ward's chief object seems to be to introduce to the poor a sort of food which shall be at once cheap and wholesome. On this point he says:

"How trifling is the cost of human food if only what is necessary is sought. Eight to twelve cents per day is sufficient to provide for a strong man and keep him in health and strength. Oatmeal should not be omitted here. Best Scotch oatmeal can be bought at the mill for three cents per pound. Nearly one cent more will be required to bring it home. A pound will make the breakfast for four strong men if boiled for half an hour as porridge. For child or man better food there is not on earth. Every pound gives more nutriment than four pounds of lean beef."

He insists that rheumatism may be cured and neuralgia greatly modified by a strictly vegetable diet, and that a workingman will get as much strength out of vegetables as out of meat. He becomes quite enthusiastic in speaking on this point, and thus breaks out:

"This vegetarian teaching not only places human food on a scientific foundation, but at once removes three-fourths of human diseases. It uproots drunkenness without leaving even a desire for alcoholic drinks. Vegetarianism would suppress all poverty and nearly all suffering. It would make excessive luxury on the one hand impossible and abject poverty on the other hand equally improbable. All wars would cease. Mankind would become one great brotherhood. 'The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now;' but it would then be healed and harmonized. All sham kings and sham thrones would vanish as a vision, and He alone whose right it is to reign would be king over a renewed people in a renewed world."

Perhaps this writer, who is a man of considerable note in England, and a careful observer, remembered that He was not a vegetarian; but that fact does not appear to have dampened his ardor at all. Whether vegetables are an absolute specific for rheumatism and also a panacea for all other human woes may be well doubted; but it is probable that the poor, especially the American poor, eat too much meat for either their purses or their health. If lentils can be made popular as food it will no doubt mark an improvement in the condition of the race. Many new and important vegetables have been added within the last two or three hundred years. How should we get along without tomatoes, radishes, celery, Indian corn and potatoes, which civilized nations a comparatively little while ago knew nothing of? Probably there are no lentils whatever in New York, but it is worth considering whether their introduction and cultivation is not something thoroughly worth while. To add an edible to the market is to diminish human suffering. — *New York Graphic.*

### Some Curious Wills.

The shortest will upon record has just been proved in an English court of probate. The document reads literally: "Mrs. —— is to have all when I die." There can be no mistaking the testator's intention, nor as to the contingency which must occur ere the deed can be administered and applied, and hence any legal quibble is impossible. Blackstone informs us that testaments are of very high antiquity. Records of such documents have been discovered dated from the remotest period of man's civilized existence. Indeed, it has been stated by one writer that Noah made his will in writing, witnessed it in accordance with law under his seal, and that in virtue of this document the world was subdivided among his children. Among the Greeks Solon was the first to introduce testamentary dispositions, and in Rome they were unknown until the twelve tables were accepted as the basis of their law and custom. This mode of devising property was in force in England prior to the conquest; but the military tenures subsequently in vogue forbade such a mode of alienating estates. It is related of a citizen of our own country that he was so enamored of republican institutions he desired by will that his body should be flayed, and the skin thus taken from him tanned. Of the toughened integument two drums were to be made; and he further bequeathed a sum of money, to be paid annually to a person who was to proceed to the top of Bunker Hill on every Fourth of July, and there beat a tattoo on one of these drums. Probably the most fantastically-contrived instrument to utilize the body of the testator is recorded by Dr. Forbes Winslow. A Frenchman, disappointed in love, determined to commit suicide. Previous to carrying his design into effect, he wrote a letter to the lady who had jilted him. In another document he noted his last wishes, which he desired should be scrupulously adhered to. His corpse was to be taken, boiled down, and the fat extracted. Out of this a candle was to be made, and presented to the subject of his misplaced affections, in order that she might read his communication by the light provided from his own body.

### Vagaries of a King.

The latest vagary of the king of Bavaria, says the London *World*, would make a good foundation for a ghost story. Not satisfied with his usual guests, he ordered a grand dinner to be prepared for fourteen persons, and invited to the feast Louis XIV. and his court. Louis II. himself sat at the head of the table, and the place of honor was supposed to be occupied by the grand monarque, the other places being reserved for the twelve courtiers of his reign who were the most renowned for their wit. Thus the Bavarian king lived in solitary grandeur; for I need not say that the ghostly guests were conspicuous by their absence.

When the repast was over he went to the riding school, and having carefully calculated how many miles there were between Hohenschwangau and Innspruck, he rode round and round the school until he had accomplished the distance which separates the one place from the other. He, moreover, stopped twice, once to breakfast and another time to dine, as he would have done had the journey been a real one. He did this that he might be able to boast that he had ridden the whole distance from Hohenschwangau to Innspruck.

### His First and Last Case.

I studied law once in the Washington law school. In fact, I was admitted to the bar. I shall never forget my first case. Neither will my client. I was called upon to defend a young man for passing counterfeit money. I knew the young man was innocent, because I gave him the money to pass. Well, there was a hard feeling against the young man in the county, and I pleaded for a change of venue. I made a great plea for it. I can remember, even now, how fine it was. It was filled with choice rhetoric and passionate oratory. I quoted Kent, and Blackstone, and Littleton, and cited precedent after precedent from the digest of State reports. I wound up with a tremendous argument, amid the applause of all the younger members of the bar. Then, sanguine of success, I stood and awaited the judge's decision. It soon came. The judge looked me full in the face and said:

"Your argument is good, Mr. Perkins, very good, and I've been deeply interested in it; and when a case comes up that your argument fits, I shall give your remarks all the consideration that they merit. Sit down!"

This is why I gave up the law and resorted to writing for the newspapers.—*Eli Perkins.*

## FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

### Birthday Rhymes.

(*For Frank, Harry and Ellie, and for any other children who have lived just as many years as they.*)

How many birthdays now have you tried?
How many boys take a base-ball side?
How many days does a wonder last?
How many muses throve in the past?
How many tails has a navy "cat"?
How many lives the foe of the rat?
How many syllables has this line?
How many lines has this poem fine?
What can the answer be but ——?
—*Katharine Hanson, in St. Nicholas.*

### How the Bees Told.

Farmer Metcalf looked out of the kitchen door one fine morning, and discovered that one of his beehives was gone.

He kept a dozen swarms, or more, nicely housed in a long row of hanging hives at the back of his garden. Last night they were all there. He stood a moment, gazing at the vacant place in the row with surprise and indignation. Then he called his son:

"Martin, somebody has been stealing our bees!"

The family were soon out upon the veranda, all staring at the plundered apiary, and denouncing the unknown robber. Who could he be?

Browsing forlornly about the place where their little house had been, were several stragglers from the missing swarm, and Farmer Metcalf knew very well what would calm the bewildered insects and make their intelligence serve him to good purpose.

A new hive was promptly hung in the place of the old one, and some sheets of comb put into it. The bees very soon took possession, and after waiting twenty or thirty minutes, the farmer and his son saw a "committee" of their number come out and fly straight to a neighboring cornfield.

Of course they had expected something like this. Once make a robbed and wandering bee feel at home again, and it recovers its wits, and lets you know at once where its companions in misfortune are.

Farmer Metcalf and Martin followed their little guides to the cornfield, and quickly found the evidences of last night's work. The hive lay there broken to pieces, and crawling over the scattered fragments, and struggling on the ground, and climbing the standing cornstalks, were multitudes of soiled and honey-smeared bees.

Some were rubbing their legs and wings to clean themselves, and now and then one would rise in the air to fly back to the house. There were other bees with legs gone, bees with wings gone, bees half-buried, pawing themselves out of the earth, and bees that lay quite still—bees everywhere, and in all conditions, living and dead.

Tracks of broad shoes were seen, and signs of a hard scuffle in the soft soil and among the broken corn. The thief certainly had not got his plunder without paying something for it. It looked as if the little captives had made a gallant fight, and taken part of their revenge. It remained now for their master to complete it—when he found out the rest of their story.

The remaining testimony was soon forthcoming. Poking about in the mellow dirt with his foot, the farmer's son brought to light the paper in which the thief had carried his sulphur to smoke the bees and stupefy them, so that he could take their honey. It was the back of an old letter, with the name on it still clear and plain—"Heman Treat."

A little further search revealed a handkerchief, probably the one the unlucky honey-stealer had tried to tie over his face, and it bore the same tell-tale name! Such flat exposure of himself was, no doubt, a consequence of his rather excited state of mind after the evident blunder in managing the bees.

Heman Treat was one of Farmer Metcalf's neighbors, and the discovery of these traces of guilt against him was a very disagreeable surprise. To go directly and accuse him would be still more disagreeable. It was Sunday, too, and that fact made delay more justifiable.

The farmer and his son walked back to the house, carefully concealed the paper and the handkerchief, and agreed to keep still about the matter till the next morning.

In the course of the day Martin walked past Heman Treat's house, and noticed bees flying in and out at one of the attic windows.

Other confirming evidence was discovered that helped to fasten the crime on the man who lived there; and when Monday morning came, they called a constable and made neighbor Treat a visit.

He was in bed sick, his wife told them, and could not see any one. But they replied that their business with him was urgent, and must not be put off, and she was obliged to let them in.

They found the man sick enough, to be sure. His hands were swollen to twice their natural size, and his head and face were a sight to behold—inflamed like one great blister, and bloated so that he could hardly see out of his eyes.

"Got badly poisoned working in the swamp last Saturday," was the way he and his wife accounted for it. 'Twas likely he had handled poison elder or ivy; they always affected him so.

The visitors showed deep interest in the sufferer's case, and one of them, remarking on the peculiar appearance of his face, applied his thumb and fingernail to a pimple and pulled out a bee-sting!

"That's the kind of poison you've been handling," said Farmer Metcalf, "and you'll make nothing by trying to lie out of it."

Upon that he produced the paper and the handkerchief, and the theft of the beehive was charged home to Heman Treat then and there, without the trouble of many words.

The culprit saw he was caught, and confessed his crime. He begged the officer not to put him under arrest, and promised to settle at any price the owner of the bees should demand.

Farmer Metcalf did not wish to prosecute his neighbor, and he readily allowed him to settle the affair by paying the value of the stolen swarm, provided that whenever he happened to want honey again he would take care to get it by honest means.

But for the clue afforded so quickly by the little winged detectives, probably only an accident would have revealed their spoiler's traces before he had time to obliterate them. The field of tall corn, left to itself, as it was then between cultivation and harvest, was a fine place of concealment.

It was years before Heman Treat knew that he owed his prompt conviction to the bees; but his one experience with the Metcalf swarm was quite sufficient to make him let bees alone for the rest of his life.—*Youth's Companion.*

### Some Curious Figures About Paradise.

And he measured the city with the reed, twelve thousand furlongs. The length and breadth and the height of it are equal.—Rev. xxi. 16.

Twelve thousand furlongs, 7,920,000 feet, which being cubed, 596,793,088,000,000,000,000 cubic feet. Half of this we will reserve for the throne of God and the court of heaven, and the balance for streets, leaving a remainder of 124,198,272,000,000,000,000 cubic feet. Divide this by 4,096, the cubical feet in a room sixteen feet square, and there will be 30,321,843,750,000,000 rooms.

We will now suppose the world always did and always will contain 990,000,000 inhabitants, and that a generation lasts for thirty-three and a third years, making in all 2,970,000,000 every century, and that the world will stand 100,000 years, or 1,000 centuries, making in all 2,970,000,000,000 inhabitants. Then suppose there were one hundred worlds equal to this in number of inhabitants and duration of years, making a total of 297,000,000,000,000 persons, and there would be more than a hundred rooms sixteen feet square for each person.—*Gleanings for the Curious.*

Texas ranks third among the wool-producing States, having 3,674,000 sheep, and so treading closely on the heels of Ohio. California leads. Nueces county, Texas, has more sheep in its limits than any other county in the Union—656,000.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

### Eastern and Middle States.

Jacob Schaefer takes the first prize in the three weeks' billiard tournament in New York, winning every game. The second, third and fourth prizes were won by Slosson, Sexton and Daly, respectively.

The congressional committee examining the charges made against United States Supervisor Davenport of interference in the last election in New York city, has concluded its labors and returned to Washington. A large number of men who had been arrested for voting or trying to vote upon naturalization papers which, it was charged, were illegal, as well as many deputy marshals testified.

The American print works, of Fall River, Mass., one of the largest concerns of its class in the country, is in financial difficulties and has been compelled to ask for an extension on its notes. Its outstanding liabilities amount to $1,300,000, and its assets, at the last return made, were placed at $2,000,000.

An embankment at Zigler's ore beds, fifteen miles from Allentown, Pa., caved in, burying fifteen persons, instantly killing one man and seriously injuring four others.

John Hope has been arrested in New York, charged with being one of the burglars who robbed the Manhattan savings bank so mysteriously one Sunday morning last October. Hope is the son of a notorious burglar, and it is claimed that his capture will lead to the ultimate arrest and conviction of the whole gang engaged in this, the most audacious and successful burglary ever committed in the country.

Edward R. Thompson, a retired commodore of the United States navy, died in Philadelphia a few days ago, aged seventy.

The venerable Peter Cooper's eighty-ninth birthday was celebrated by a reception in his honor, given by his daughter, Mrs. Hewitt, at her residence in New York. William M. Evarts, Samuel J. Tilden, Mayor Cooper, Thurlow Weed and other well-known gentlemen were present. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the aged philanthropist by the regents of the University of New York.

The New York legislature has appropriated ten thousand dollars for expenses to prevent the spread of cattle disease in the State.

Half a block of stables in New York, known as the "New York Tattersalls," was destroyed by fire. Out of eighty-six horses in the building about seventy were suffocated. About eighty sleighs and 150 sets of harness were burned. Two firemen sustained severe injuries by a falling roof. The pecuniary loss exceeds $70,000.

The flames have destroyed the millwright shop of the Rogers locomotive works in Paterson, N. J. A mill belonging to the Barlow flax-spinning company's works was burned also. The shop contained all the patterns, of inestimable value, as they cannot be replaced. Total loss over $280,000.

During the past three months there have been 2,570 cases of scarlet fever and 884 cases of diphtheria reported to the New York board of health.

Nine and a half miles in seven minutes and ten seconds is the extraordinarily fast time made by an iceboat on the Hudson river a few days ago.

The letter-carriers in New York city declare the custom of sending valentines on St. Valentine's day must be on the increase, for on that day the number of letters collected and carried by them was largely in excess of the usual quantity.

Fifth avenue, New York, has been the scene of a most daring robbery. Mrs. De Bary and a friend was walking along the crowded thoroughfare when a well-dressed young man, who had been following them, suddenly sprang upon the lady, tore a diamond earring from its position, and escaped in the face of hundreds of gaping bystanders.

The first case of death from what is believed to have been trichinosis, has happened in Brooklyn, the victim being an old lady named Horn. She and other members of the family who ate of some raw ham were taken ill, and after Mrs. Horn's death the medical men who examined the case expressed the belief she had died of trichinosis, a disease said to be exceedingly rare in this country.

### Western and Southern States.

Advices from Belleville, Ill., say that George W. Sieber, treasurer of St. Clair county, is a defaulter to the extent of about $30,000.

Members of two families at Queensville, Ind., were made dangerously ill by eating buckwheat cakes in which arsenic had been unintentionally placed.

A fatal landslide has taken place at Kansas City, Mo. At half-past seven in the morning, as a gang of thirty-six men were working in a cut immediately beneath perpendicular walls eighty feet high, small particles of the earth above began to fall. Joseph McCarthy, the contractor's clerk, called upon the men to stop working, but they laughed at him, and he left the place alone. In a few moments larger lumps of clay began to fall, and the foreman ordered the gang to leave the spot. He and most of the gang had barely got away when suddenly the south wall crumbled and came down with a rumbling sound, covering men and teams beneath about 6,000 yards of fallen earth. Notwithstanding the imminent danger of another slide, the laborers dashed into the mass and began digging for the victims. The most extravagant reports in the city brought thousands near the spot, but the dangerous look of the wall overhead kept the crowd from the scene of peril, and the work of rescue went on unimpeded. At two o'clock six dead and three wounded — one fatally — were taken out.

A gentleman who has recently returned to St. Louis from a trip to the South, confirms reports of yellow fever prevailing in certain places. In New Orleans there were several deaths during his stay, and in Vicksburg he witnessed the funerals of four victims of the disease.

Judge Baxter, of the United States court, has appointed Thomas J. Latham receiver, to take charge of the effects of the city of Memphis, including unpaid taxes amounting to nearly $3,000,000, with power to collect by garnishment or otherwise. All the creditors of the city are ordered to make themselves parties to the action, and file claims on or before the third Monday in May.

At a meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's association, held in Chicago, it was resolved that the Western dairy interests be represented in the great agricultural fair to be held in London, England, next summer, and that a dairy fair be held in Chicago next November in connection with the fat stock show.

The first North Pacific train, loaded with visitors and railroad iron, crossed the Missouri river at Bismarck, Dakota, upon a track laid on the ice, which was three feet thick.

The Michigan Republicans, in legislative caucus assembled, nominated Zachariah Chandler for United States Senator in place of Mr. Christiancy, appointed minister to Peru. Chandler's nomination was equivalent to an election.

An explosion of fire-damp in a railroad tunnel near Alma, Cal., fatally injured nine Chinamen.

Charles McGill was hanged at Cleveland, Ohio, for the murder of Mary Kelly in December, 1877. The only words spoken by the condemned man on the gallows were: "Don't make any mistake about that rope."

A movement has been made in Chicago to encourage Irish emigration, by calling together the accredited representatives of Irish organizations in the United States with a view to the holding of a national conference.

W. B. Fleming has been elected, without opposition, to Congress from the Savannah (Ga.) district to fill the place of the late Julian Hartridge.

By the explosion of a quantity of giant powder which was thawing out at the Champion mines, at Ontonagon, Mich., Samuel Bennett and John Rudders were instantly killed, and a man named Daniels and another called "Crazy Joe" seriously injured.

John Edwards was hanged at Smithfield, N. C., for murdering Kader J. Ballard, a peaceful citizen, last October.

The Mississippi steamboat A. C. Donnelly was burned to the water's edge at Island No. 1, but no lives were lost owing, to the bravery of the pilot, who remained at his post until the boat grounded, and escaped from the burning pilothouse by jumping into the water and swimming ashore. Several persons were injured.

### From Washington.

Hon. I. P. Christiancy, recently nominated as United States minister to Peru, sent in his resignation as United States Senator from Michigan to the governor of that State.

The commissioner of pensions, in a report presented to Congress, says that $34,000,000 will be required to pay claims arising under the arrears of pensions bill, recently passed by Congress.

The Senate has passed the following bills: The Indian appropriation bill, the bill abolishing the volunteer navy, and the bill giving three months' extra pay to the army and navy serving during the Mexican war, originally voted in 1848. The House has passed the army appropriation bill; the amendment transferring the Indian bureau to the war department being rejected, and the reorganization amendment making large reductions in the force being adopted.

The naval appropriation bill, as agreed upon by the conference committee and passed by both houses, appropriates $14,029,968.95, being $122,634.75 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year, and $157,412.50 less than the estimates for next year.

The secretary of the treasury has issued the eighty-eighth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867. The call is for $20,000,000, of which $10,000,000 are coupon, and $10,000,000 registered bonds.

From the bureau of statistics it is learned that the number of emigrants who arrived in the United States last year is 153,207; an increase of 22,704 over the previous year.

A letter has been submitted and referred to the committee on ways and means, from the secretary of the treasury, saying that there will probably be a deficit in the revenues of the government for the next fiscal year of $27,000,000, and asking for authority to issue four per centum bonds to cover such deficiency.

Congressman Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois, has been nominated as director of the mint in place of the late Dr. Linderman.

In his letter to the ways and means committee announcing a probable deficiency of $27,000,000 in the year's resources, Secretary Sherman says that the amount estimated to be needed for arrears of pensions this year is $41,500,000, and he adds: "The expenditures for the first seven months of the current fiscal year were $152,690,941.06, and for the same period last year $141,092,848.15, showing an increase of $11,598,099.15, from which should be deducted the amount paid for the Halifax award—$5,500,000—leaving a net increase of $6,028,092.91. If to this be added the amount necessary for the payment of arrears of pensions, $41,500,000, and the expenditures for the last fiscal year, $236,964,326.80 the total estimated expenditures for the next fiscal year will be $284,562,419.71. The receipts, as estimated, will be: From customs, $133,000,000; from internal revenue $106,000,000; from miscellaneous sources, $18,500,000; total, $257,500,000, leaving a deficiency of $27,062,419.71. This estimate is based upon the assumption that the expenditures for the balance of the fiscal year will not be increased by unusual deficiencies, and that the appropriations for the next fiscal year will not exceed in other respects the amounts appropriated for this fiscal year. The saving of interest resulting from the refunding of the debt will not inure to the benefit of the treasury for the present, as the double interest paid during the three months allowed by law, and the necessary expenses, will offset the decrease in the interest account."

### Foreign News.

A London dispatch says the report printed in New York papers that "the British government have issued an order forbidding live cattle from the United States to land at British ports," is incorrect, no such order having been issued.

While the British troops so far have been uniformly successful in their campaign in Afghanistan, they have not been so fortunate in South Africa, where the Zulus—a powerful Caffre tribe, under King Cetywaya—have defied England's authority and are in open revolt. A British invading column, consisting of a portion of the Twenty-fourth regiment, a battery of artillery and six hundred native auxiliaries, was utterly annihilated near the Tugela river, the dividing line between Natal and Kaffirland, by 20,000 Zulus, who captured a valuable convoy of 102 wagons, 1,000 oxen, two cannon, 400 shot and shell, 1,000 rifles, 250,000 rounds of ammunition, 60,000 pounds weight of provisions and the colors of the Twenty-fourth regiment. The British lost forty-eight officers and five hundred privates, while the loss of the Zulus is estimated to have reached 5,000 in killed and wounded. Lord Chelmsford, the commander of the expedition, was forced to fall back, and the utmost consternation prevailed for a time in Cape Colony; but seven attacks subsequently made by the Zulus were repulsed, and the colonists recovered somewhat from their consternation.

Dispatches from Russia state that all the attempts made to arrest the ravages of the plague have thus far proved ineffectual. The sanitary cordon which has been drawn around the infected districts has been broken at several points, and among the results is the appearance of the plague at Wyssakoye, a town near Moscow. The accounts from the infected districts are very distressing. The people are dying like rotten sheep; business is at a perfect standstill; the means for medical and sanitary relief are extremely limited and imperfect, and the suffering is heartrending. A frightful sickness has broken out among the Russian troops at Adrianople, and there are reports that this, also, is the plague. The accounts are conflicting, but some of the descriptions of the nature and course of the disease are said to bear out the belief that the disease is the black plague. In the villages near Astrakhan the populace have massacred the doctors, believing that they poisoned their patients who have died of the plague.

The definitive treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey has been signed. Russia agrees to complete the evacuation of Turkish territory in thirty-five days, and receives a war indemnity of $225,000,000 from the Ottoman empire.

The following communication has been received at the British war office, in London, from Lord Chelmsford, commander of the expedition against the Zulus in South Africa: "I regret to have to report a very disastrous engagement between the Zulus and a portion of No. 3 column, which was left to guard the camp, about ten miles in front of Rorke's drift. The Zulus came down in overwhelming numbers, and in spite of gallant resistance by five companies of the first battalion of the Twenty-fourth regiment, one company of the second battalion of the Twenty-fourth regiment, two guns, two rocket tubes, 104 mounted men and about 800 natives, they overwhelmed them. The camp, containing all the surplus ammunition and transport of No. 3 column, was taken, and but few of its defenders escaped. Our loss, I fear, must be set down at thirty officers, and about five hundred non-commissioned officers, rank and file of the imperial troops, and seventy non-commissioned officers, rank and file, of the colonial troops. A court of inquiry has been ordered to assemble to collect evidence regarding this unfortunate affair, which will be forwarded to you as soon as received. It would seem that the troops were enticed away from their camp, as the action took place about a mile and a quarter outside of it. The remainder of Col. Glyn's column reoccupied the camp after dark the same night, having been with me twelve miles away all day. On the following morning we arrived at Rorke's drift post, which for twelve hours had been attacked by from 3,000 to 4,000 Zulus. Its defense by some eighty men of the Twenty-fourth regiment was most gallant. Three hundred and seventy bodies lay close around the post. I compute the Zulu loss at 1,000 here alone. At the camp where the disaster occurred the loss of the enemy is computed at over 2,000. Col. Pearson, commanding No. 1 column, has been attacked, but he repulsed the Zulus." News of this disaster caused intense excitement throughout England—something like the horror with which intelligence of the massacre of Custer and his soldiers by the Indians was received in this country. The demand for newspapers in England was greater than at any time since the outbreak of the war between France and Germany, and the British government at once took steps to forward re-enforcements numbering 7,000 men to South Africa.

General Loris Melikoff, governor-general of the plague-stricken districts in Russia, has summoned the governors of the governments of Astrakhan, Samara and Saratoff to Tzaritzin, and proposed to them that all the paper money now circulating be exchanged for new through the Kama-Volga bank and destroyed. The St. Petersburg sanitary committee have proposed to cleanse the canals and to organize barge hospitals on the Neva, which could be anchored in the gulf of Bothnia, and also to organize sanitary committees in each district of the city and provinces of St. Petersburg. The president of the board of health, speaking in the Italian chamber of deputies, predicted that if the plague penetrated Europe it would destroy a third of the population.

A Halifax (Nova Scotia) dispatch states there are several cases of Cyprus fever in that city, brought there by the 101st regiment, and the question now asked is, "Has the terrible plague reached the shores of America?"

Emperor William opened the German parliament in person. In his speech from the throne he thanked the members for assisting in the suppression of the Socialist agitation, and hoped they would continue to support the government in that respect.

The strikes among the Liverpool laborers paralyzed trade there and caused the detention of a large number of vessels. Laborers from Scotland were brought to the city to fill the places of the strikers.

The majority of medical men in Halifax say there is no such thing as the Oriental plague in Nova Scotia.

The sultan of Morocco has had a stroke of paralysis, and anarchy prevails throughout his empire.

Fifteen steamers were chartered by the British admiralty to convey troops and supplies to South Africa.

At London, Ontario, Carling's brewery, the largest in America, has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $150,000 in excess of insurance.

General Grant and party have arrived at Bombay, India.

F. B. Chatterton, lessee of the Drury Lane theater, in London, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $200,000.

At the opening of the British parliament speeches were made by Lord Beaconsfield in the house of lords and by Sir Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer, in the house of commons.

The 40,000 dock laborers in strike in Liverpool held a meeting and decided that unless the masters agreed to the old rates they would demand a further advance.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the plague in Russia is on the increase and that seventeen additional doctors have been sent to the interior districts.

Henry Goodyear, the well-known India rubber manufacturer, died in Paris recently.

First Mate Foot and Charles Coesman, seaman—the two survivors of the crew of five men belonging to the American schooner Estelle, which capsized in mid-ocean—have arrived at Falmouth, England. They were on the capsized vessel fifteen days, subsisting on apples and dough made from a barrel of flour, and after suffering great hardships were finally seen and rescued by a Spanish brig.

According to a Rome correspondent the pope has decided to create certain new dioceses in the United States, in consequence of the growth of the Catholic church in this country.

People who are fond of extremely cold weather would have had no cause to complain, in that respect, had they been in two places in the province of Quebec, a few days since, the thermometer there freezing at thirty-eight and forty-five degrees below zero!

Arequipa, Peru, has been shaken up by another earthquake, the severest since the great upheaval when the city was destroyed.

Two thousand weavers, at Ashton-Under-Lyne, England, struck work.

Edward O'Kelly, the last of the Fenian prisoners, was discharged from Spike Island prison, in Queenstown harbor, on condition that he left the British isles. Mr. O'Kelly immediately took passage for New York.

## CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

### Senate.

The House bill authorizing the issue of ten-dollar certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt was amended by making the rate of interest four instead of three per cent., and then passed....Mr. McCreery spoke in favor of the proposed transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department.... Mr. Paddock called up the resolution submitted on the fourth of December last by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, instructing the committee on agriculture to consider what can or ought to be done by the general government to better, advance, encourage and foster agricultural interests. Mr. Paddock spoke of the importance of the agricultural interests of the country, and the necessity for Congress taking action to build up that interest. He referred to the locust plague diseases of cattle and swine, all of which were subjects for prompt action of Congress. He favored the establishment of a national academy of agriculture, similar to West Point, where all the sciences relating to agriculture should be taught. At the conclusion of his remarks the resolution was agreed to. Adjourned after executive session.

The Senate conferees on the naval appropriation bill made a report, which was agreed to, and the bill passed....Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, offered a joint resolution, which was referred to the committee on commerce, for the appointment of a commission to consider what legislation is needed for the better regulation of commerce between the States....The post-office appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments thereto, was reported and placed on the calendar....Mr. Sargent, of California, submitted a series of resolutions calling on the treasury department for information regarding the methods of production and preparation, etc., of imported adulterated wines and liquors, and they were referred to the finance committee. Adjourned after an executive session.

A bill regulating the restoration of naval officers to the active list was reported to the Senate and passed....A joint resolution was adopted for the appointment of a select committee to inquire in regard to the recent escape and slaughter of the Cheyennes....Mr. Saunders spoke in favor of the bill for the temporary transfer of certain tribes to the war department. Mr. Saunders argued that the government should help the Indians to become an independent people and finally citizens of the republic....The congressional library bill was then taken up, and Mr. Conkling's resolution providing for a commission of experts to examine and report a plan in regard to changes in the capitol for the better accommodation of Congress and the library, after a discussion, was agreed to. Adjourned.

A bill for the conversion of national gold banks was passed by the Senate, but subsequently the vote was reconsidered, in order to allow an error in the bill to be corrected.... Messrs. Sargent, Grover, Booth and Morgan made speeches in support of the bill to limit the emigration of Chinese, and Mr. Matthews opposed it. Adjourned.

Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to amend the pension laws, and to punish claim agents for a violation thereof. Referred to the committee on pensions....The consideration of the Chinese emigration bill was resumed, and Messrs. Blaine, of Maine, Mitchell, of Oregon, and Jones, of Nevada, delivered long arguments in favor of its passage. Mr. Matthews submitted a substitute authorizing the President to negotiate with the emperor of China for a modified treaty. Mr. Conkling offered a substitute for this, authorizing the President, if the emperor of China refused to negotiate a modified treaty, to inform him that the United States will prevent emigration by laws of its own. Mr. Matthews then withdrew his substitute. Adjourned.

### House.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to discourage usury and promote legitimate rates of interest....Mr. Buckner presented a bill calling upon the secretary of war to report a plan to reorganize the militia....a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the statutes in regard to the test oath required of jurors, and in regard to the appointment and payment of supervisors of elections and special deputy marshals, was lost by 126 to 113 — not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. A long debate on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill followed, after which, adjournment.

The report of the conference committee on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to.... In committee of the whole on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, Mr. Patterson opposed that part which proposes to transport the coast and geodetic survey from the treasury to the interior department....Mr. Atkins defended the proposed change, and the debate was carried on by Messrs. Page, Wiggington, Paterson (Col.), Maggins, Hewitt, Donnell, Butler, Garfield and Hale. Without acting, the House adjourned.

Mr. Cox, of New York, moved that the Senate bill in regard to the census, and the amendments of the House committee on the census thereto, be printed. The Senate bill was substantially the same bill that he had introduced, and the committee proposed only two important amendments. He would not press the bill in opposition to the appropriation bill now before the House, but would call it up as soon as that bill was disposed of. The motion was agreed to. After submitting various amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill the House adjourned.

An effort was made to have the Florida contested election case taken up, but after several votes it was arranged that it should be postponed till the following Wednesday....The House went into committee of the whole on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and after reaching the sixty-third page, the committee rose, and the remainder of the session was occupied by memorial services in honor of the late Representative Hartridge, of Georgia.

A bill was reported by Mr. Bragg authorizing the President to appoint James Shields, of Missouri, as a brigadier-general on the retired list. A point of order was at once raised by Mr. White, and a scene of confusion ensued which ended by the speaker sustaining the point of order. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole....A long debate occurred upon a "war claim" bill, to pay John T. Armstrong, of Virginia, $1,840 for rent of a wharf in Alexandria during the war. During the discussion General Butler expressed himself in favor of having the government ultimately take in charge the maimed and disabled Confederate soldiers. Adjourned.

## THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

### Investigation by the Potter Sub-Committee in New York.

MR. TILDEN ON THE STAND.

Samuel J. Tilden appeared before the committee, was sworn, and testified as follows: He had read the translations of the cipher dispatches in the New York papers, but did not recognize a single document, either in cipher or translation, that he had ever seen before. He never entered into any arrangement to purchase the vote of South Carolina or Florida, and had no information or suspicion that such arrangements were being carried on until he saw the dispatches printed in the New York *Tribune*. He had no knowledge or dealings with any parties to these negotiations. On the morning of November 20, 1876, Mrs. Col. Pelton mentioned in his presence that her husband had gone for the day, and later in the day he was called upon by Mr. Cooper and told by him that he had received an offer from some party to obtain for money the vote of South Carolina. He (the witness) said he would authorize no such transaction nor spend money for any such purpose. He obtained Colonel Pelton's address in Baltimore and telegraphed him to come back; he did not use any cipher, and knew nothing of any ciphers passing between Colonel Pelton and others, and could not have translated them if he had. In regard to Florida, he never saw one of the telegrams, either in cipher or in translation, and was not informed even that any negotiations were going on in regard to obtaining illegally the certificates of the returning board; Mr. Marble called occasionally, and told him about the corruptions of the Florida board. In regard to the Oregon dispatches, he did not know they came in cipher until after the meeting of the committee appointed to investigate them. Gen. Grant wrote him a letter a few days after the election, recommending that the committee should go South to see a fair count. He had nothing to do with these committees, and never heard from them but once, and that was in a communication signed by Mr. Ottendorfer and others. Under no circumstances did he enter into any competition to secure electoral certificates by venal inducements. There never was an hour or a minute in which he entertained such a thought. To the people whom he believed elected him President of the United States, and to the four millions of citizens who were defrauded of their rights of suffrage, he owed the duty of proclaiming that he would not yield one jot or tittle of his rights; whatever evils might result from this subversion of the electoral system, he resolved he would enter into no auction for the purchase of the chief magistracy of the republic. He was resolved that he would protest against the wrong by which the people had been defrauded out of their rights. Upon cross-examination Mr. Tilden said he had an interview with Colonel Pelton, after the latter returned from Baltimore, and his expressions were an outburst of impatience and displeasure with Colonel Pelton's conduct. Colonel Pelton was sometimes called acting secretary, but he had no money and no power to do anything without the concurrence of another man. He did not know that Pelton had made any engagement or encouraged any offer in regard to the sale of the South Carolina vote. After witness had promptly and effectually stopped any proceedings of the sort he did not suppose they would be renewed; he understood that Colonel Pelton had merely received an offer. Mr. Tilden said he had never heard of any attempt to purchase an electoral vote before the publication of these dispatches, and he regarded them as attempts to sell, not to buy; he was first told of the Florida matter by Mr. Marble, who remarked to him that the Florida vote had been for sale. Mr. Tilden said he knew Smith M. Weed, but his relations with him were not more confidential than with any other prominent Democrat; he did not know of Mr. Weed's presence in South Carolina until after his return. He then had a brief conversation with him. He took him to task for engaging in such transactions. When Mr. Cooper informed him of the South Carolina proposition, he (Mr. Cooper) said nothing to indicate that he had encouraged Colonel Pelton to believe that any money would be furnished. Witness supposed that the gentlemen who went South were competent to perform the duties for which they had been selected by the national committee, and he never gave them any instructions, or undertook to exercise any supervision over them. He was irritated with Colonel Pelton for having anything to do with the South Carolina proposition. If he (the witness) had any disposition to engage in any such transaction, Colonel Pelton was the last man in the United States whom he would have permitted to have anything to do with it; he regarded Colonel Pelton's action as a piece of officious meddling. In the card which the witness had published he did not refer to the Baltimore transaction, because he did not think it was necessary; all that he said in that case was strictly true. He knew nothing whatever about the ciphers, and did not know the negotiators had been refused; but he knew the Baltimore negotiation had been crushed, and that he had crushed it. He had no interview with Weed before he went South, and did not know of the Florida offer until December 6, 1876. He did not watch the presidential contest carefully, nor with absolute indifference. He did not expect to be fully advised about what was going on. He was positive, at any rate, that he never saw a dispatch from Marble, and had no recollection of ever having heard of it until the present time. The first intimation he had of the contest he learned from the newspapers. He had no idea who was at the other end of the wire from visiting statesmen in the South. He assumed, however, that the national Democratic committee was in consultation. He didn't trouble himself to learn what members of the committee were looking after the affairs in the South. He was not aware that Col. Pelton was acting for the committee. Pelton was not a man to be treated with any momentous issue. Without excusing Pelton in the least, and such was not his intention, he would say that there had been rumors of venality about those three States, Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and he declared before God and his country that he thought these States were bought, and that the presidency was controlled by their purchase.

Mr. Hiscock here asked witness to name any evidence proving that any of the returning board had been bought, and Mr. Tilden replied that McLin, of the Florida returning board, had sworn that he had given a false certificate. Mr. Hiscock replied that witness was mistaken, that McLin had sworn to nothing of the sort. Mr. Hiscock said that McLin had testified that he had been approached by Manton Marble with an offer for the purchase of votes. He (Mr. Hiscock) deemed it his duty to make this refutation in the face of Mr. Tilden's aspersions on McLin's character. Mr. Tilden replied that he should be just to every one in this examination, and "should protect myself fully without going into matters connected with my family relations." Mr. Hiscock disclaimed any such intent. The witness was then asked if he had any information at the time that the returning boards of South Carolina and Florida were for sale, and if he could give the names of the gentlemen who told him so. He replied that he could not give the name of any man. He admitted that up to the time that Pelton went to Baltimore he had no knowledge excepting newspaper information about the alleged corruption of the Republicans in dealing with the returning boards. After a few more questions not of special interest, Mr. Tilden's examination closed.

Mr. Parris was then recalled and testified that he went to Florida in 1876 as counsel to look after the Democratic interests, but that while there he knew of no action looking to the influencing of the returning board by money.

George W. Smith, Mr. Tilden's private secretary, was the last witness called, and was briefly examined concerning the reception of telegrams at Mr. Tilden's house, after which the sitting closed, the chairman stating there would probably be no more witnesses examined in New York.

### The Civil Service.

General Merritt, collector of the port of New York, has made public the following letter, sent to him from Washington soon after his confirmation:

MY DEAR GENERAL—I congratulate you on your confirmation. It is a great gratification to me, very honorable to you, and will prove, I believe, of signal service to the country. My desire is that the office be conducted on strictly business principles, and according to the rules for the civil service which were recommended by the civil service commission in the administration of General Grant. I want you to be perfectly independent of mere influence from any quarter. Neither my recommendation nor that of Secretary Sherman, nor of any member of Congress or other influential person, must be specially regarded. Let appointments and removals be made on business principles and according to rules. There must, I assume, be a few confidential places filled by those you personally know to be trustworthy, but restrict the area of patronage to the narrowest limits. Let no man be put out merely because he is a friend to Mr. Arthur, and no man be put in merely because he is our friend. The good of the service should be the sole end in view. The best means yet presented, it seems to me, are the rules recommended by the civil service commission. I shall issue no new order on the subject at present. I am glad you approve of the message, and I wish you to see that all that is expressed or implied in it is faithfully carried out.

Again congratulating you, and assuring you of my entire confidence, I remain sincerely,

To General E. A. Merritt. R. B. HAYES.

"What kind of testimony do you call that?" said the county attorney to one of the witnesses before the grand jury, who was inclined to be a little evasive. "Jackson's best," was the prompt reply. The lawyers who were in the habit of using tobacco saw the point and smiled all over their faces.

Strasburg, Germany, is now begirt with revolving ironclad towers.

### A Source of Much Bodily Evil.

If the habit of body becomes irregular, much evil is inflicted on the system. The stomach becomes dyspeptic, bilious symptoms develop themselves, the circulation is contaminated, and the nerves share in the general disorder. It is of the utmost importance that the bowels should be thoroughly and speedily regulated when they grow derelict. The corrective agent best adapted to this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a wholesome, non-griping vegetable laxative, worth all the rasping cathartics invented since the time of Paracelsus. People who have been in the habit of using blue pill, calomel, and other drugs and cheap nostrums for constipation, should abandon such hurtful and useless medicines, and substitute for them this pleasant and gentle aperient, which not only produces the purgative effect naturally, but also strengthens while it regulates the bowels, stomach and liver. It moreover cures and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, gout, rheumatism, debility and urinary troubles.

### Advice to Consumptives.

The celebrated physician, Dr. Paul Memeyer, gives the following valuable suggestions to persons suffering from lung affections: "The patient must with scrupulous conscientiousness insist upon breathing fresh, pure air, and must remember that the air of closed rooms is always more or less bad. * * * No man, however uncleanly, would drink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bedroom open. Night air is fresh air without daylight. In close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathes consumptively." By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one-half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption, although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated invalids' hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature and best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address Faculty of Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

### Judge for Yourself.

By sending thirty-five cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct photograph of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. Fox, P. O. Drawer 31, Fultonville, N. Y.

COUGHS.—A medicinal preparation in the form of a lozenge is the most convenient. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" allays irritation, which induces coughing, giving relief in bronchitis, hoarseness, influenza, consumptive and asthmatic complaints. 25 cents.

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### The Markets.

NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Native | 08½ @ | 09½ |
| Texas and Cherokee | 08½ @ | 08¾ |
| Milch Cows | 30 00 @ | 45 00 |
| Hogs—Live | 04 @ | 04¼ |
| Dressed | 05½ @ | 05¾ |
| Sheep | 04 @ | 06¼ |
| Lambs | 06 @ | 06¾ |
| Cotton—Middling Uplands | 0 ¾ @ | 09¾ |
| Flour—Western—Good to Choice | 4 05 @ | 6 25 |
| State—Choice to Fancy | 3 90 @ | 5 25 |
| Wheat—No. 1 Red | 1 10½ @ | 1 10¾ |
| White State | 1 09 @ | 1 10 |
| Rye—State | 59½ @ | 61 |
| Barley—State | 75 @ | 76 |
| Barley Malt | 1 25 @ | 1 30 |
| Oats—Mixed Western | 30½ @ | 32 |
| Corn—Mixed Western Ungraded | 47 @ | 47¾ |
| Hay, per cwt | 55 @ | 60 |
| Straw, per cwt Long Rye | 45 @ | 50 |
| Hops—Good to Prime New Crop | 07 @ | 15 |
| Pork—Extra Family Mess | 8 12½ @ | 8 50 |
| Lard—City Steam | 06.40 @ | 6 4[illegible] |
| Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, Bay | 14 50 @ | 15 00 |
| " No. 2, Prince Edw'd | [illegible] @ | 30 00 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt | 4 25 @ | 4 50 |
| Herring, Scaled, per box | 14 @ | 2[illegible] |
| Petroleum—Crude 07½ @ 08½ | Refined | 09¾ |
| Wool—California Spring | 20 @ | 25 |
| Texas " | 10 @ | 40 |
| Butter—State Creamery | 16 @ | 24 |
| Dairy | 12 @ | 18 |
| Western Creamery | 14 @ | 26 |
| Factory | 07 @ | 09 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 03 @ | 09¾ |
| State Skimmed | 03 @ | 04 |
| Western | 02 @ | 08 |
| Eggs—State and Pennsylvania | 23 @ | 23½ |

PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour—Pennsylvania Extra No. 2 | 4 65 @ | 4 65 |
| Wheat—Red Pennsylvania | 1 05½ @ | 1 05¾ |
| Rye | 53 @ | 54 |
| Corn—Yellow | 44½ @ | 44½ |
| Sail Mixed | 44½ @ | 44¾ |
| Oats—Mixed | 29 @ | 29 |
| Petroleum—Crude 08½ @ 09½ | Refined, | 09½ |
| Wool—Colorado | 20 @ | [illegible] |
| Texas | 18 @ | 30 |
| California | 20 @ | 25 |

BUFFALO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour | 4 75 @ | 5 25 |
| Wheat—Red Winter | 93 @ | 96 |
| Corn—Mixed | 40 @ | 41 |
| Oats | [illegible] @ | [illegible] |
| Rye | 50 @ | 50 |
| Barley | 75 @ | 1 09 |
| Barley Malt | 1 10 @ | 1 20 |

BOSTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle | 5½ @ | 06¾ |
| Sheep | [illegible] @ | 04 |
| Hogs | 03½ @ | 03¾ |
| Flour—Wisconsin and Minnesota | 5 50 @ | 8 00 |
| Corn—Mixed | 51½ @ | 54 |
| Oats | 28 @ | 32 |
| Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX | 35 @ | 33 |
| California | 14 @ | [illegible] |

BRIGHTON, MASS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle | 04½ @ | 06 |
| Sheep | 04½ @ | 05 |
| Lambs | 04 @ | 05 |
| Hogs | 04½ @ | 06 |

WATERTOWN, MASS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice | 04½ @ | 04¾ |
| Sheep | 04 @ | 04¾ |
| Lambs | 04½ @ | 04½ |

To develop healthy and harmonious action among the organs of secretion, digestion and evacuation, take Dr. Mott's Vegetable Liver Pills, which healthfully stimulate the liver, give tone and regularity to the liver, counteract a tendency to costiveness and purify the blood. Their cathartic action is unaccompanied by griping, and is never violent and abrupt but always gradual and natural. These pills are of the greatest assistance in overcoming scrofulous tumors and eruptive maladies. All druggists sell it.

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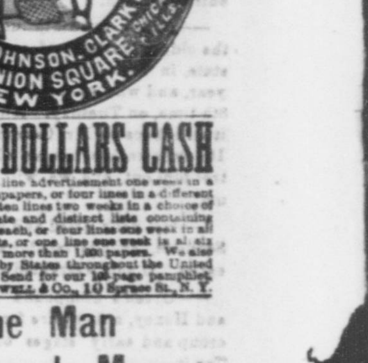
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